PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,533—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 10, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

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LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday. 2 P.M.				
15th July	PENINSULAR...	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd ,,	ARCADIA.....	6603	.....	.....
29th ,,	ORIENTAL.....	5284	MARMORA	10509
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7933	.....	.....
12th ,,	PENINSULAR..	5294	CHINA	7912
19th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA.....	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
9th ,,	PENINSULAR..	5294	MACEDONIA ...	10512
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ...	7558	.....	.....
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6322
30th ,,	MALTA	6064	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6 630	Etienne	13th July 1905
KARKA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905,
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	6,911	Boyer	22nd July 1905,
AUSTRALIEN	6,6 5	Verron	19th Aug. ,,

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MAY 1st 1905.

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The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	Merton Hall	4331	Prowse	9th Jun.	22nd Jn.	9th July.	11th Jul.
B	Aston Hall	3627	M'Fee	24th ,,	7th July	21st ,,	28th ,,
E	City of Edinburgh	6259	Whish	8th July.	20th ,,	3rd Aug.	8th Aug.
B	Brankesme Hall	4500	Hood	18th ,,	30th ,,	13th ,,	18th ,,

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S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on TUESDAY 11th July, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at, weather permitting, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahommerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 19th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 19th July.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th July, 1905.

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DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR...	F. Mosca.....	4,119	1st Oct, 1905.

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TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th July 1905.
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th ,, ,,
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th Aug. 1905

† Will call at Fiume.

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PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,893	27th July.

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(transhipping at PORT SAID).

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R. RUBATTINO.....	4,589	X	18th July 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,589	O. Canepa.....	15th Aug. 1905,
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,589	M. Saporiti ..	15th Sept. 1905,

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Single tickets.....	600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150
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ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo.....	17th Aug. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 7th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their CARGO landed at Victoria Dock Shed No. 4.

All claims for Damages &c., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO,
Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Coy.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that DAMAJI PADMAN MAHTRA of Agripada, Sewree, Bombay, contracted TO SELL to our client the undermentioned pieces of vacant land at Sewree:—

(1). Admeasuring 1828 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 230, 192, 72 192 and 72. New Nos. 14147, B/14394, 14709, A2/14894 and 14709, and New Survey Nos. 106A/2341, 4 4A/2341, 5A/2341 and 11/2341, and Ward F Nos. 2854, 2855, 2859, 2861, 2860 and 2857, and Street Nos. 95, 96, 100, 102, 101, and 98, and bounded on the East partly by the ground of Krishnabai, widow of Moroba Vithoba and Damaji Moroba and partly by Government land, on the West partly by the Grounds of Krishnabai widow and Damaji Moroba, partly by the ground of Narayan Vithoba Patel, partly by the ground of Amritlal Toolsidas and partly by the ground of Jiwan Kafree and Dhunaji Kafree Mahtra, on the North partly by the ground of Damaji Benjoo, partly by the ground of Krishnabai, widow and Damaji Moroba, and partly by the ground of Mohidin Oomer, and on the South partly by the ground of Mohidin Oomer, and partly by the public passage and partly by the property of Krishnabai, widow.

(2) Admeasuring 292 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 192, 72, 73 and 74, New Nos. A/14394, 14709, 14710, and 14711, and New Survey Nos. 13-15/2368, and Ward F. Nos. 2903 and 2907 and Street Nos. 116 and 118, and bounded on the East by the land of Narayan Gopal Mahatra, on the West by the land of Jivan Kafree Mahatra, on the North by the lands of Krishnabai, widow, Moroba Vithoba and Damaji Moroba Patel and on the South by the lands of Krishnabai, widow of Moroba Vithoba, and Damaji Moroba.

(3) Admeasuring 356 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 73, 74 and 192 72. New Nos. 14710, 14711, A/14394 and 147 9 and New Survey Nos. 11 12 2-37, and Ward F. Nos. 2879 and 2882, and Street Nos. 120 and 21, and bounded on the East by the lands of Oomabai and Vishwanath Atmaram, on the West by the lands of Government, Narayan Vithoba and Narayan Gopal, on the North by the lands of Krishnabai, widow, and Damaji Moroba, and on the South by the ground of Narayan Gopal.

(4). Admeasuring 213 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old No. 152, New No. B—14357, and, New Survey No 10 2337, and Ward F. No. 2885, and Street No. 126, and bounded on the East by the Governmant ground, on the West by the ground of Vishwanath Atmaram, on the North by the ground of Jiwan Kafree Mahatra, and on the South by the lands of Government and Narayan Gopal.

(5). Admeasuring 1416 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 230, 192-72, 189 and 73 74, New Nos. 14147, A2 14394, 14709, 14390, 14719 and 14711, and New Survey Nos. 4 5 2337 and 7 9 10 2342, and Ward F. Nos. 2888, 2880, 29-0, 2992 and 2993 and Street Nos. 129, 131, 231, 233 and 231, and bounded on the East by the lands of Boodhaji Altwar, Narayan Gopal, and Naroo Laxooman Mahatra, on the West by the lands of Boodhaji Altwar, Krishnabai, widow, Damaji Moroba and Vishvanath Atmaram on the North by the lands of Narayan Gopal and Government and on the South by the lands of J. N. Tata, Krishnabai, widow, Damaji Moroba, Boodhaji Altwar, Gangabai widow, Cubirdas Kanji and Cursetji Jamasji.

(6). Admeasuring 2157 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 73-74, 192, 189, 230, 192 and 72, New Nos. 14710, 14711, B 14397, 14390, 14419 B 14397 and 14703, and New Survey Nos. 16 14 7 2335. 8 3 5-9 2335, 10 4 7 2336 and 11 12 2334, and Ward F. Nos. 2913, 2915, 2902, 2924, 2923, 2922, 2931, 2935, 2936, 2927, 2926, 2936, and 2869, and Street Nos. 154, 156, 143, 165, 164, 163, 175, 175, 176, 163, 137 and 140, and bounded on the East by the lands of J. N. Tata, Krishnabai widow, Damaji Moroba, Cursetji Jamasji, Boodhaji Altwar, Gangabai widow and another, on the West by the lands of Krishnabai widow, Damaji Moroba, Narayan Gopal, J. N. Tata, Boodhaji Altwar, Gangabai widow, and another, on the North by the lands of J. N. Tata, Hari Dwarkaji, Krishnabai widow, and Damaji Moroba, and on the South by the land of Hari Dwarkaji.

(7). Admeasuring 389 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 73 74 and 189. New Nos. 14710, 14711 and 14390, and New Survey Nos. 3 2 2313, and Ward F. Nos. 2988 and 2987, and Street Nos. 229 and 228, and bounded on the East by the lands of Krishnabai widow, Damajee Moroba and Cursetji Jamasji, on the West by the lands of Hari Dwarkaji, J. N. Tata, Krishnabai widow, and Damaji Moroba, on the North by the land of Krishnabai widow, and on the South by the lands of Hari Dwarkaji and Narayan Gopal.

(8). Admeasuring 168 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 73 74, New Nos. 14710 and 14711, and New Survey No. 6 2342, and Ward F No. 2995 and Street No. 237, and bounded on the East by the Government ground, on the West by the lands of Narayan Gopal, Krishnabai widow, and Damaji Moroba, on the North by land of Krishnabai widow, and on the South by the lands of Krishnabai widow, and J. N. Tata.

(9). Admeasuring 924 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collectors Old Nos. 73 74, 192, 72, 189, and 192, New Nos. 14710, 14711, B/14394, 14709, 14390, and B 14397, and New Survey Nos. 5 7 8 2343 and 11/2343, and Ward F and F Nos. 2993, 3 1 7, 3009 and 3010, and Street Nos. 244, 248, 250 and 251, and bounded on the East by the lands of Gungabai widow, Cubirdas Kanji Cursetji Jamasji, J. N. Tata, Krishnabai widow, and Damaji Moroba, on the West by the lands of Gungabai widow and another, J. N. Tata and Boodhaji Bewar, on the north by the land of Narayan Gopal, and on the South by the land of Pandoo Chang Mahatra.

(10). Admeasuring 317 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 192 and 189, New Nos. B 14397 and 14390, and New Survey Nos. 12 2332 and 10 2341, and Ward F. Nos. 3015 and 2985, and Street Nos. 256 and 225, and bounded on the East by the lands of J. N. Tata, and Boodhaji Altwar, on the West by the lands of Gungabai widow and another, on the North by the lands of Narayan Gopal, Krishnabai widow, and Damaji Moroba, and on the South by the lands of Krishnabai widow, and J. N. Tata.

(11). Admeasuring 405 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 230, 192, and 72, New Nos. 14147, A 21394 14709, and New Survey No. 7 3 2341 and Ward F. Nos. 3018 and 3017, and Street Nos. 259 and 258, and bounded on the East by the ground of Pandoo Chang Mahatra, on the West by the ground of Narayan Gopal Mahatra, on the North by the lands of Boodhaji Altwar, Gangabai widow and another, and on the South by the lands of Jivan Kafri and Narayan Gopal.

(12). Admeasuring 2280 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 189, 73-74, 192, 57 6, 65 New Nos. 14390, 14710, 14711, B 14357, A 14-0, 14692 and, 14694, and New Survey Nos. 9 8 2334, 8 9 2333 and 11 10 12 2333, and Ward F. Nos. 2999 2998, 2966, 2964, 2963, 2965 and 2962, and Street Nos. 180, 179, 207, 205, 204, 105, and 203 and bounded on the East by the lands of Cursetji Jamasji Narayan Gopal, Boodhaji Altwar and Ramji Altwar, on the West by the lands of Changi widow and Gangabai, widow and another, on the North by the lands of Gungabai Krishnabai and Damaji Moroba, and on the South by the lands of Mamoobai and D. F. Cama.

(13) Admeasuring 371 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 57-62, 63, New Nos. A 14693, 14686 and 14694, and New Survey Nos 8 2327, and Ward F. No. 2959 and Street No. 200, and bounded on the East by the lands of D. F. Cama and Changi widow, on the West by the land of Jivan Kafri Mahatra on the North by the land of Changi widow, and on the South by public passage.

(14). Admeasuring 478 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old No. 230, New No. 14147, and New Survey No. 4 2331, and Ward F. No. 2942, and Street No. 183, and bounded on the East by the lands of Krishnabai widow, and Damaji Moroba, on the West by the ground of Radhoo Aloo Thacker, on the North by the ground of Hari Dwarkaji, and on the South by the ground of

(15). Admeasuring 163 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 230, New No. 14147, and New Survey No. 13-5 2327, and Ward F. Nos. 2951 and 2952, and Street Nos. 192 and 193 and bounded on the East by the ground of Radhoo Aloo Thacker, on the West by the ground of J. N. Tata, and on the North and South by the lands of Krishnabai widow, and Damaji Moroba.

(16). Admeasuring 1200 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 189, 230, 73 and 74, New Nos. 14390, 14447, 14710 and 14711, and New Survey Nos. 5 6 2332 and 2 4 2331, and Ward F. Nos. 2977, 2975, 2970 and 2971, and Street Nos. 218, 216, 214 and 212, and bounded on the East by the ground of Mohidin Oomer, on the West by the lands of Cursetji Jamasji and Narayan Vithoba, on the North by the lands of Mohidin Oomer, Narayan Vithoba and J. N. Tata, and on the South by the lands of Mamoobai, Krishnabai widow, and Damaji Moroba.

(17). Admeasuring 250 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 73 and 74, New Nos. 14710 and 14711, and New Survey No. 12332, and Ward F. No. 2978, and Street No. 210, and bounded on the East by the ground of Mohidin Oomer, on the West by the ground Mamoobai, on the North by the lands of Krishnabai and Damaji Moroba, and on the South by the Government ground.

(18). Admeasuring 216 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old No. 230, New No. 14447, and New Survey No. 6 2320, and Ward F. No. 3222, and Street No. 436 and bounded on the East and South by the ground of Boodhaji Altwar, on the West by the ground of Mohidin Oomer, and on the North by the lands of Narayan Vithoba and Boodhaji Altwar.

(19). Admeasuring 1039 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old No. 181, New No. 14365, and New Survey No. 8 2320, and Ward F. No. 473, and bounded on the East by the ground of Boodhaji Altwar, on the West by the ground of Damaji Fadiran Maistry, on the North by the ground of Amritlal Tulsidas, and on the South by the lands of Boodhaji Altwar and Narayan Vithoba.

(20). Admeasuring 562 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 73 and 74, New Nos. 14710 and 14711, and New Survey No. 3 2312, and Ward F., No. 3233, and Street No. 479, and bounded on the East by the ground of J. N. Tata, on the West by the property of Pestonji B. Sanjana, on the North by the grounds of Boodhaji Altwar, and on the South by the ground of Krishnabai and Damaji Moroba.

(21). Admeasuring 54 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 192 and 72, New Nos. B 143 4 and 14709, and New Survey No. 12 4 2322 and Ward F. No. 3030, and Street No 321, and bounded on the East and South by the property of Pestonji Dadabhai, on the West by the ground of Dharmaji Simraji, and on the North by the ground of Krishnabai widow.

All persons therefore having or claiming any interest in the said properties or any of them or any part thereof respectively by way of inheritance bequest, gift sale, mortgage lien lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims if any will be considered as waived,—Dated this 10th day of July, 1905.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., retired, will be happy to receive as many applications for advice as any persons care to post to him from India during the first two or three weeks of July, but will be glad if no further applications for advice except in urgent cases be posted to him from India until about 15th August so as to give him less work during that month. All urgent business will, however, be attended to as usual, and he will be happy to receive any number of applications for advice thereafter. 12 Leinster Gardens, London, W.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 10th proximo, at 3-30 P.M., for the following objects:—

(1). To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of accounts up to 30th ultimo.

(2). To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of the Hon'ble Mr. Charles Herbert Armstrong and Mr. Tribhovandas Purjivandas who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

(3). To elect auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1905.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on 30th June, 1905,

By Order of the Board.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 3rd, 1905.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, 7th August, 1905, for the SUPPLY of STONEWARE PIPES and JUNCTIONS, CAST IRON, RAIN WATER PIPES and OBTUSE ANGLES, etc.

II. Form of contract and specification for Stoneware articles may on payment of Rs. five (5) be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required, Drawings of Cast Iron Articles may be seen in the Office of the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage A. B.

III. Tenders should be superscribed "Supply of Cast Iron and Stoneware Pipes, etc.," and enclosed in covers, signed, sealed and delivered in the Chief Accountant's Office, up to the date abovementioned.

IV. A deposit of Rs. 400 should accompany the Tender (without which no Tender will be considered) the amount shall be in cash or public securities, and this will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known, or of refusal to sign the contract. The successful Tenderer will have to pay all charges of whatever nature in regard to the contract deposits.

V. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to ten per cent on the cont ract will have to be made immediately on intimation, by the contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

VI. Tenderers have the option of Tendering for any one or more of the articles specified in the schedule or for the whole of the supplies.

VII. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. WILKINSON,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office, 6th July, 1905.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers. All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to offer for sale by Public Auction on the premises at 3 o'clock, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th of July, 1905, subject to reserve prices and to the conditions of sale mentioned below the valuable freehold property, comprising 12,115 square yards or thereabouts, situate in Apollo Street, Bruce Lane, Tamarind Lane, Hummum Street and Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, known as the Old Secretariat, formerly the property of the late Nawab Sirdar Dilar Jung Bahadur, C.I.E., and purchased by him in 1888 for the Government, consisting of the following 5 buildings and vacant land:—

1.—Sirdar's Palace, at the corner of Apollo Street and Bruce Lane and fronting Apollo street.

2.—A piece of vacant land measuring 1,954 square yards or thereabouts, having a front to Bruce Lane.

3.—Kadar Makan, at the corner of Tamarind Lane and Bruce Lane and fronting Tamarind Lane.

4.—Jaha Mahal, fronting Tamarind Lane.

5.—A piece of vacant land measuring 911 square yards or thereabouts.

6.—Sham's Manzil fronting Hummum Street.

7.—Karnal Castle (Old Secretariat Building) at the corner of Apollo Street and Hummum Street and fronting Apollo Street.

The property will be in the first instance put up in one lot, and, if not so sold, it will be subsequently put up in seven lots as mentioned above.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Auctioneers and from Messrs Little and Co., Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, and Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, 30 Esplanade Road, Bombay, where a plan of the property can be seen.

Orders to view can be obtained from Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co, Bombay, Solicitors, to Sirdar Syed Ali Khan.

P.S.—This notice supersedes the previous notice relating to the sale of this property.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Household furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, cots, dining table, meatsafe, sideboard, chest of drawers, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables.

On account of the concerned ex s. s. "D. Baldino"—

J. T. 1834-53—20 cases assorted Swiss Milk chocolate.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Cooverji Lodha an Insolvent:—

Mirror door almirah and cupboard, chest of drawers with cupboard, Mohta boxes, tin box, glass vase lamps, beatwood chair, etc.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladys' and gents' bicycles, by different makers,
1 rubber-tyred light Victoria,
1 rubber-tyred office shigram,
1 double-seated glass-fronted brougham,
1 Burma real Pegu pony, 13 hands, young good for riding and driving.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th Inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at the Green's Mansions, 2nd floor, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood open carved house hold furniture, made to order, consisting of sliding dingin table, mirror sideboard, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, chairs, drawing room, suits of sofas and chairs Rost plush, marble topped tables, cabinets, chiffoniers, glass door and revolving bookcases, new designed teak and blackwood bedsteads, iron cots, single and double almiras, cupboard, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, large size writing table, brick backed partition screens, mahogany square piano, glassware and crockery, plated ware, Brussels' carpets, windproof lamps, etc, the property of Lieut-Col, J P, BARRY, I.M.S.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BALES OF HEMP AND LOOSE SKINS DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 11 inst at 2 p.m., at Tank Bunder sell by Public Auction by order of the Societa Coloniale Italiana and on account of the Insurance offices concerned.

93 bales of hemp,
53 loose skins,
10 barrels of skins and 6 empty barrels of skins, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 39 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 14th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Oake Lane, Fort, teak and blackwood household furniture, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, marble tables, cabinet, dining table, sideboard, meatsafe, beadstead, almira, chest of drawers dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboard, handsome mahogany cottage piano in good order, table ornaments, carpets, Hink's lamps, etc., the property of Mr. B. PEREIRA.

The property is on view.

Under instructions from N C Macleod, Esq, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 149 of 1905, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 15 inst at 11 a.m. at the Victoria Building, Byculla above Messrs. Phillips and Co., the furniture etc. of the United Club consisting of two full sized mahogany slate billiard tables by John Roberts and Co., rollballs, cues, etc., billiard benches tables, easy and light chairs, lamps, pictures, large size marble top counters made to order, iron safe cupboards, soda bottles, liquors, e'c.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on MONDAY, the 24th inst, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Lieut Joseph Benson Farrell consisting of silver cigarette case, 2 silver napkin rings in case, gold guard, silver sovereign case, silver cigar cutter, shoe buckle and 1 electro-plated medical instrument.

Also the effects of the late Mrs. Mercy Ellis Farrell consisting of silver button hook, brushes, combs napkin rings, salt cellars in case, fruit and butter knives, powder box trays, electro-plated ware such as eggstand, waterpy toast rack, teapot, dessert, table and teaspoons etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 10th July, 1905.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "HEARING unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin, Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AN ENGLISHMAN (Journalist) Newly arrived is anxious to find QUARTERS as PAYING GUEST with private English family (no boarding houses. Box No. 67 S., care of "Bombay Gazette."

MANGOES! MANGOES!! 25 Bombay Alphonso Mangoes, Rs. 4. 50 Bombay Alphonso Mangoes, Rs. 7. Railway Freight Free.—TUKINA and Co., Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re, 1 0-0; Breakfast As. 12, Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall, Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

OPERATOR and RETOUCHER WANTED, First Class only. Good prospects for Good Man.—W. A. FORSHAW, Mount Road, Madras

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1231, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, F.E. or B.A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener. 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

A GUIDE to HEALTH, WEALTH and Prosperity, pp. 100 gratis, post free. Apply to VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJEE JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established 1878.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandvers, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay "Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Pallipi and Co., Ltd., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers to India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 5 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

TURKISH TOWELS.

"SUPERIOR" 44" × 23" ..... Rs. 8 0 0 per doz.
"HANDSOME" 44" × 23" ..... „ 7 8 0 „ „

TOWELLING.

PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE ..... Rs. 0 6 9 per yd.
RED STRIPED 19" „ ..... „ 0 6 9 „ „

ELGIN MILLS, CO., CAWNPORE.

Agents:—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA,
ALSO AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Eliya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
Wm. CLAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
A. M. TOWNSEND, Esq., } Managers,
C. S. ADDIS Esqr, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadne

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.
SAVOY HOUSE, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.,
March 23rd, 1905.

REPORT ON A SAMPLE OF BEYNON'S HAIR DOUCHE.

I have made a careful Chemical Examination of "Beynon's Hair Douche" and find it to be free from any deleterious substances, poisons, or dyes. I have also examined the materials from which it is made, and find that they are of undoubted purity.

From the composition of this Hair Douche, I consider it to be very suitable for the purpose for which it is intended.

(Signed) C. G. MOOR, M.A., F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Late Public Analyst for the City of Exeter.

Price Rs. 1-4 Per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD,
AND
52, WALKESHWAR ROAD,
MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

THIRTY LESSONS IN HINDUSTANI
BY MR. T. A. NAJM

WITH important Rules on Grammar and idiom explained, and illustrated by sentences in daily use. Could be learnt WITHOUT ANY HELP. A companion for beginners and a help to advanced students.

PRICE Rs. 2.

In Bombay can be had of ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, THACKER and Co., A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., D. B. TARAPORE, WALLA SONS and Co., WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW and Co., Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM, and Mr. T. A. NAJM, ANJUMANI ISLAM, Bombay, and in Calcutta of THACKER SPINK and Co.

Send for opinion on the Book.

TO SMOKERS

JUST in hand the following BRAND CIGAR is mild and flagrant and we recommend to every smoker only the following 4 brands :—

LA PARLA de ORIENT, Rung Victoria, per box 100	11 0
High Life in the East, per box 50	4 0
Landress, per box 100	6 0
2A Habano per box 100	4 8

And always in stock the following EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES by Anonymous Society, Aden; Messrs. VAFIADIS & Co., D. MACROPOLO & Co., J. PETRINO and Co., and other well known manufacturers.

UP COUNTRY ORDERS by V. P. P.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

E. E. GOREY & GO.,
NAVAL TAILORS, TOBACCONISTS, SMOKER'S REQUISITES.
OPPOSITE SOUNDY & Co.
21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.
A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co, LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.
Our Specialities are the following :—
O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S TAWNY PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.
Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.
Suppliers by the bottle.
DENISON & Co.,
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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Bombay mails of 21th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—

2 3/4 per cent. Consols	89 3/16	=	— 1/8
3 do. Bonds	99 1/4	=	unchanged
3 1/2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1/4	=	do
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 3/4	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	27	=	do
2 months hence	26 7/8	=	do
Spot in New York	55 5/8	=	do

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·13 1/2	=	do
Berlin "	20·47	=	do
New York Demand	4·87	=	do

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	=	do
3 months sight Bank Bills	1 3/4 per cent	=	do
3 " " "	2 per cent	=	do
3 " " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/8 per cent	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2 per cent	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 1/8 per cent	=	do
7 day market loans	1 1/4 per cent	=	do

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Bombay Rs. 7,00,000 at Is 4 1-32d.
Extra Council Bills allotments. Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 at Is 4 1/32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	80,000
Gold to Bombay	70,000
Silver to Hongkong	41,000
Silver to Shanghai	5,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 9 J J sellers, dull
METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 75/10 0
Yellow metal 6 3-8d
Bar iron Belgian £4-19-0
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-12-6
RAPESEED—
Brown 36 J J nominal
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 42 3/8 J A, done
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 7/8
ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Zinnia

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed firm. East Indian firm. Manchester firm. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·01 plus 12. Egyptian F G F Brown 7 7-8. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 1,000. Futures closed easier.

July-Aug. 5·79 — 06	Aug.-Sept. 5·79 — 08	Sep.-Oct. 5·80 — 05
Oct.-Nov. 5·79 — 04	Nov.-Dec 5·79 — 03	Dec.-Jan. 5·79 — 04
Jan.-Feb. 5·79 — 04	Feb.-Mar 5·79 — 04	Mar.-Apl 5·79 — 04

Receipts at U S Ports	13,000 bales
Do last year	1,400 do
Exports to Great Britain	7,000 do
Do do Continent	12,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·90 — 20
Futures, month of July	10·59 — 10 a
Do do, Dec	10·79 — 10 b

a Declined owing to weak cables.
b Declined owing to bear pressure and Bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 3/4 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	10·64 — 17
Do, do. Dec	10·68 — 15
Tone at close	barely steady
Week's receipts at U.S. ports	60,000 bales
" exports to Great Britain	32,000 "
" " Continent	33,000 "
Stock at U S. ports	373,000 "
" interior ports	185,000 "

Liverpool quotations for East Indian Cotton are raised as follows :—

Broach	1/16d
Bhownugger	1/16d
Oomras	1/16d
Bengals	1/16d
Bilati	3/16d
Khandeish	3/16d
Westerns	1/4d
Tinnevelly	3/81
Coconadas	9/32d

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 7th July 1905 :—

Cotton	6,282 bales.
Wheat	3,857 cwts.
Linseed	2,302 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	100 do
Gingellyseed	nil
Poppyseed	1,322 do
Groundnuts	75 do
Castorseed	811 do
Rice	240 do
Myrabolams	209 do
Cottonseed	6,539 do
Mowraseed	1,930 do
Gram	3,066 do
Joowar	3,541 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Bullion Rs. 66,0,189
Silver Bullion Rs. 3,79,243
Ex s s Oriental from London

BOMBAY, JULY 8.

EXCHANGE—Tone, steady.

Bank T. T.	Is. 4d.
Bank Demand	Is. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	Is. 4 5-32d.
Do, do do, do	Is. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do, do,	169 1-2
Marcks 3 do, do,	133
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	137 1-2
Shanghai 30 do.	192
Japan 30 do.	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98'8
1st Settlement 1st August	98'6

Money Market, Tone easy.
BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	6th July	4 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	27th April	4 do.
Bank of Madras do.	15th June	5 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED.—Tone firm. Ready	7	8	0
Forward September Suttab	7	12	0
RAPESEED.—Tone dull prices nominal			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6	14	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7	0	0
POPPYSEED—Tone firm. Ready	7	10	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady. Ready	31	0	0
WHEAT—Tone quiet, little doing.			
White Delhi ready	4	10	6
White Pissy 85 per cent	4	11	0
Nagpore Kuttee	29	12	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—easier.
Estimated sales 5,000 bales
Imports 5,000 "

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept	Sept.-Oct.
5·74 —5	5·74 —5	5·75 —5
Oct.-Nov. 5·74 —5	Nov.-Dec. 5·74 —5	Dec-Jan. 5·74 —5
Jan-Feb. 5·74 —5	Feb-March. 5·74 —5	Mch.-Apl. 5·74 —5

COTTON.—There is an easier tone in this market to-day following home advices. The prices of spot cotton show, but little change and the enquiry is not quite so keen as it has been of late. The "Sutta" market is declining. We quote :

Bengals Fully Good	25th January 1906	Rs. 200
Broach M G Good	25th March 1906	" 257

MESSRS. JOHN HADDON AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Annatto Seed.—The market is firm. Good bright West Indian sold in to-day's sales at 6d per lb.

Beeswax.—Market steady. Yellow wax is worth £5·15 to £6, with superior bright colours £3·2·6 to £6·5 per cwt. White Calcutta wax. The Market is quiet. Only a small business has been done. Best is worth £7·12·6, ordinary £7·10 and darkish £7·7·6. There is rather a large stock in hand.

Cinchona Bark.—The shipments at Java during the first half of June were 330,000 Amsterdam lbs against 632,000 Amsterdam lbs last year, and 693,000 Amsterdam lbs in 1903. The Bark sales held this week contained 812 bales of Indian and 49 bales of Ceylon, with other descriptions. There was a moderate demand, but prices were generally leasier. East Indian about 500 bales sold Succirubra natural stem chips and shavings at 2 3-4d to 3 1-2d. Druggists Quill at 4 1-4d, and broken quill at 3 3-8d. Officinalis natural stem chips and shavings ordinary to good at 2 1-2d to 4 3-4d, small and dusty at 1 7-8d, renewed stem chips fair to good 4 1-4d to 5 3-8d, root fair to good at 3 3-8d to 5 1-4d. Branch at 1 3-4d to 2 5-8d. Ledgeriana stem chips at 3 1-4d to 5 5-8, with small dusty at 2d to 2 1-2d, Ledgeriana Branch at 2 5-8d to 2 3-4d.

Ceylon 49 bales offered and 25 sold, red natural chips and shavings at 3 1-2d to 4 1-2d. Hybrid stem chips at 3 3-8d to 3 1-2d, fair renewed at 4 1-8d per lb.

Copra—Market quiet. There are sellers of September-November at £18·10. Buyers £18 c.i.f.

Gingrs—The market is now quiet, but firm. Native shipments are coming along freely, which will not improve matters. A fair supply was offered in sales this week, 167 cases, bags and 374 baskets of Cochin and Calicut, Brown tips selling at 18 and medium and small native cut at 27·6 per cwt.

Hemp.—In sales this week 71 bales of Raighur offered rnd 41 sold at £15 subject. 170 bales of Bombay were bought in.

Sisal 663 bales of Indian offered af which only 113 sold at £12 to £28 per ton for common to good.

Isinglass.—The 6th series of sales held this week contained 351 packages of Bombay. The larger supply met a slow demand and only a small proportion sold at easier rates for Karachi leaf. Tongue and Parse were about steady., also Bladderpipe. 65 packages sold Karachi leaf good heavy yellowish at 2-10 to 2-11 fair heavy brownish at 2-8 to 2-9 fair reddish pale dark at 2-4 to 2-5, palish thin at 2-4 to 2-5, common dark at 1-10, small thin papery at 1-J, pickings at 9d to 1-2, Tongue good pale at 3-1 to 3-2, reddish 2-9 to 2 13, heavy reddish and dark at 2-1 to 2-2, pickings at 1-3 to 1-5, Purse good heavy yellow at 1-5, middling reddish at small dark at 711d to 8d. Bladderpip fair palish at 2-6 to 2-9 reddish at 2-2 to 2-3, ordinary phrt thin at 1-4 to 91-6, tails fair to good at 1 to 1-3 13 ordinary at 9 1 to 10d per lb.

Kapoo.—Market firm for good ordinary quality we can at 4 3-4d per lb. Prompt shipments should sell well.

Lemon grass oil.—Market easier. On the spot sellers at 8 1-4d per oz and to arrive at 8d per oz.

Mace.—Market slow, of Penang offered were mostly brought in. 2 cases good to fine bright sold at 1-4 to 1-9, Bombay wild 11 cases offered and bought in at 3 1-2d per lb.

Nutmegs steady. 16 cases of Penang offered and sold 80s at 1-2 103s to 107s at 7 1-2d, wormy and broken at 2 7-8d, 39 packages of Singapore, 29 sold, 04 boxes at 1-11, wormy and broken in bags without reserve at 2 7-8d to 3 1 4d. 8 cases Bombay sold wormy and broken at 2 1-4d to 2 3-4d, also 2 cases of Ceylon in shell 60s at 4d per lb.

Pepper.—Market firm. To arrive 51-6 c. i. f. is quoted. In public sales this week only a moderate supply was offered, 30 bags "Gapis" offered and sold, good at 5 5-8d, and light shelly at 4 1-4d, 71 bags of Penang were brought in, weight 4 lbs. 2 (two) ounces, dust 5·57 per cent. at 5 1-8d, 154 bags of Tellicherry 16 sold at 5 1-4d to 5 3-8d,75 bags good small Malabar shot offered and sold at 5 3-8d to 5 3-4d, 60 bags of good Alleppy were bought in at 5 5-8d, 3 bags of Saigon offered and sold, grey at 5 1-4d 108 bags of Ceylon offered and 6 sold, good, bold at 5-3-4d per lb.

White pepper.—The sales also were small. 18 cases fine bold Singapore offered and bought in at 1 also 73 bags good fair too good at 8 3-4 to 9d. 12 bags Gapis offered and sold, good Coriandakind at 9l 4d ordinary small at 7 3-4 and shells at 4 1-4 25 bags Ceylon offered and sold, good at 8 1-5d, to 8-8d, and small shelly at 6d per lb.

Rubber.—The market this week has been quiet. Fine hard Para closing at 5-8. In sales this week Ceylon plantation fine biscuits slightly mixed sold at 6-3, fine pale at 6 6 1-4, very fine pale thin biscuits at 6 7 1-4. Scrap 4 to 4 3 1-2d.

Tea.—16,000 pkgs of Indian were offered this week, including 1,00 from S. India. There was an active demand and all teas sold at full to dearer rates, particularly medium to fine grades. The best S. Indian averages were :—Nilgiris Ossington Estate 8 3-4. Prospect Estate 8 1 2d. S. Wynaad Kanambyle 6 3-4d, Travancore Bon Ami 6d, Vembanard 6d, 6d Pambaran 5 3-4.

All descriptions of produce sold to the best possible advantage.

AN ALLEGED SWINDLING.

AT the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday afternoon, before Mr, N. W. Kemp, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Gangaram Raghu, an old Hindu, stood charged with cheating Chief Constable K. V. Kokje, of the Poona City Police, prosecuted. One Chanduial Luxmao, a resident of Poona deposed that about a year ago one Babu Mahadu came to him at his place and asked him if he would buy Rs. 6,000 worth of ornaments. The witness expressed his incapability to buy ornaments of that amount, but subsequently he with one Byramji Sorabji and with Babu Mahadu went to Ghat Cooper where they were told by Babu, were the ornaments for sale. Th y went into a jungle about two miles from the station where they met with the accused and another man. There they were shown three ornamences, which, the witness on putting them to the test, found made of gold, and he with Byramji agreed to purchase the three ornaments for Rs. 1,000. When they again went on the second occasion to Ghat Cooper, they were evaded by the accused as to the immediate sale of the ornaments. On the third occasion they counted out the money to the accused and as they were just going to take possession of the box containing the ornaments, one "Jamadar" and two policemen appeared on the spot, who had canes in their hands. They began dealing out blows with the r canes right and left to all, and took possession of the ornaments as well as of the money. They then marched off with the accused leaving the witness, Byramji and Babu alone. Subsequently the witness and his friends found the conduct of the accused to have been all along fraudulent and lodged a complaint with the Poona Police. The accused was arrested in Bombay.

The Magistrate ordered the case to be forwarded to the District Magistrate at Thana, to be dealt in the way he thought fit.

STARVING TO DEATH.

CUT off a city's food supply and the inhabitants starve. Every part of the human body is dependent for nourishment, for food supply, upon the blood. If the blood is impoverished it cannot give the necessary nourishment. The food supply of the organs is cut off and those organs "starve," and become weak and emaciated. The body of every sufferer from anaemia or digestive disorders is really undergoing a slow process of this starvation, because the blood is devoid of the nourishing corpuscles. Persons in this condition through anaemia or digestive disorders cannot do better than try Bile Beans. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by this unique medicine. Miss Clara Ryan of 231, Canterbury Road, New Brompton, was very anaemic. "I had frequent attacks of headache and palpitation," she says, "and often fainted. I could never get upstairs without someone to assist me, or by taking a couple of steps and then sitting and resting, A doctor attended me, and I became an out-patient at a hospital, but no benefit resulted. One day a lady, noticing my pale anaemic condition told me she had found Bile Beans an excellent cure. I took Bile Beans after that, and almost at once began to improve. My appetite and my colour returned. After I had taken a few bottles I was thoroughly restored to health and I have continued to be perfectly healthy since." This truly proves that Bile Beans are a certain cure for headache, indigestion, piles, debility, biliousness, liver complaint, constipation, female ailments, dizziness, wind, fulness after eating, rheumatism, anaemia, blood impurities, and all disorders arising from imperfect liver action and assimilation, Being the product of the latest scientific research, and purely vegetable, Bile Beans while effective in the most difficult cases, yet act mildly. They never cause griping, and may be taken in all cases with confidence. They have the recommendation of scientists, doctors, chemists, nurses, and indeed of all who have tried them and proved their wonderful properties.

Obtainable of chemists and medicine vendors at Re 1·0·0 per bottle or post paid and packed free from the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Rs. 1·2·0 or 6 bottles for Rs. 6·0·0 large bottle (containing three times the quantity) Rs. 2.

FREE Sample.—A free sample of Chas, Forde's Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Bile Beans Mfg. Coy's Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta. Write address clearly "Bombay Gazette," 10th July, 1905.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding Piles, no matter how long standing, or money refunded. Cures ordinary cases in six days. This is a new discovery, and it is the only Pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee. 2s. 3d. Of Chemists, PARI MEDICINE CO., TempleChambers, E,London, C. S. Eng., KEMP & CO., Bombay

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BEGBIE—June 8, at Lands End House, Malabar Hill, the wife of James Begbie, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARNEGY—July 3, at Landour, the wife of Captain R L Carnegy, 5th Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.
HUMPHSPRY—June 24, at Port Blair, Andamans, the wife of W E Hume Spry, Indian Army, S & T Corps, of a daughter.
KELSALL SLATER—June 27, at "Birchanger Lodge," Bangalore, to Mr and Mrs H Kelsall Slater, of a daughter.
MOORE—June 28, at Fyzabad, Lillian S Mudge, the wife of L Moore, Telegraph Department, of a son.
MAHON—June 30, the wife of E L Mahon, Pollibetta, S Coorg, of a son

DEATHS.

BECKETT—June 26, at Rangoon, Grace Amelia, the wife of Captain W N Beckett, Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Limited
GARNIER—June 23, at "The Retreat," Bassein, Burma, of cerebral apoplexy, Charles M Garnier, Head Accountant, Bassein Treasury, aged 42 years and 8 months.
GILSON—June 30, at Agra, Charles Henry Gilson, late Sergeant 4-25 Royal (Bengal) Artillery, and Deputy Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Agra, retired, age 71 years and 6 months.
MITCHELL—July 2, at the Cordite Factory, Aruvankad, Nilgiris, of heart failure, William Mitchell, late Sergt-Maj, 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays). Served in the Indian Mutiny at Delhi. Aged 70 years.
VAUGHAN—July 3, at Mussoorie, Arthur Godden, son of Mr and Mrs J E Vaughan, of meningitis, aged 9 months.

IS IT WEAKNESS?

At those periods when you let your arms fall by your side and experience that all gone feeling, just remember that your nerves are out of order. A bottle of

KEMP'S VITAL INVIGORATOR

will brace up and strengthen the tired nerves, and do it in a wonderfully short space of time.

The price is Rs. 3 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 36m, Sun sets, 6h, 40m. High water, 5-0m. 5-15n, Low water, 11-50m.
Third Criminal Sessions.
Sale by Messrs. Crawford and Co., auctioneers, of Old Secretariat properties 3 p m.
Bombay Gymkhana vs The Casuals on the Cooperage, kick off 5-45.

DEPARTURE OF NATIVE CHIEFS FROM BOMBAY.—The Raja of Nagpur who arrived in Bombay on the 2nd inst, left our city for Surat on Friday, with his followers; Kumarshri Mansur Khachar of Jasdan also left Bombay on Friday for Jasdan.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Applicants for admiss on to the Elementary Sanitary class are requested to attend the Lord Harris Municipal School to-morrow the 11th instant at 5-15 p. m. when the course of lectures will commence.

LOSS OF A LEATHER-PURSE.—Mr. H. A. Martin, of Matheran, has reported to the Police the loss of his leather-purse containing three currency notes of Rs. 10 each and Rs. 1-6 in cash. The complainant believes that he lost his purse on Friday, somewhere about the Bazaar in Shaikh Memon Street, where he was making purchases.

POSTAL NOTICES :—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Malta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-30 p. m. to-morrow.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delago Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. 'Congalla" val Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 14th July. Also a supplementary mail at 7 p.m. on the 15th Idem.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—A String Band will perform the following selection of music at Messrs. W. B. Green's Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening during dinner hours :—

March	The Chariot Race E T Paul
Overture	Comonce D'or A Hermann
Valse	Angelo Mio D Pecorini
Selection	The Bohemian Girl M W Balfe
Schottische	The Thomato J A Giffard
Fantasia	A Night in Berlin J Hartmann
Valse	La Pericole C Coote
March	Heal h Camp J G Pereira

SUICIDE OF A MOGHAL WOMAN.—Mr. P Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquiry, yesterday, in the bungalow of H. H. he Aga Khan, in Love Lane, Mazagon, relative to the death of Nebahar, a Moghal woman, aged 30, wife of Abdulali Jehangir, a pensioned servant of H. H. the Aga Khan. The deceased was subject to epileptic fits. On Saturday afternoon, she went to wash her hands as usual in a fountain on the premises and disappeared. She was delirious for a couple of nights before the incident, and was in high fever. Her body was subsequently recovered from the fountain. A verdict of suicide committed during delirium was recorded.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—At the inquest held on Saturday morning by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner of Bombay, at the Morgue, touching the death of one Soobhick Ramdin a syce in the service of Mr. Bomanji Edalji Kashinath residing at Napean Sea Road, a verdict of death by accidental drowning in the sea beyond the Napean Sea Road was returned. It appeared that the deceased was suffering from fever and as he placed himself under no medical treatment, he was growing from bad to worse. On Friday afternoon, shortly after one o'clock he went to a rock near the shore, about 150 paces away from his master's house to bathe. The sea was a high sea then, and it was believed he must have slipped off the rock into the sea. Subsequently his body was found floating near the shore.

A DESERTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—Henry W. Taylor, a European, charged on Saturday with deserting from the Government Workhouse was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court. Mr. Henry Wellington Cooke, a Warder in the Government Workhouse, prosecuted. He said the accused was granted a day's leave on the 14th of November last, to go out and look for employment. But since then he never returned to the Workhouse nor was anything heard of him until on Friday, when he was brought back to the Workhouse from Sholapur whence he was sent by the District Magistrate as a vagrant. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. He said he got an offer of a ticket to Madras, on the day in question, from a certain gentleman, and he left for the place at once from the Victoria Terminus. The accused further said that he knew that he had to report himself to the Governor of the Workhouse before he left for Madras, but as he failed in that, it was his mistake, for which none else but himself was to blame. The accused also admitted having been previously convicted twice for deserting from the Government Workhouse.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

THE team that represented the Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday in their match with the Islam Gymkhana was as nearly as possible a representative one, the only prominent absentees being A. H. S. Aston and L. F. Lanyon. In addition to S. N. Powell, P. M. D. Sanderson, T. C. Ward, J. A. C. Kiddle, J. L. Ainsworth, and E. E. Coombs, who all played in the opening match a fortnight ago, H. Cheetham, E. L. Vans-Agnew, C. L. Burns, M. Nigel Jones, and E. A. Wodehouse, all appeared in the team which was thus exceptionally strong in bowling. The Islam Gymkhana have made no changes in the team that did duty last year, and on last year's form would hardly have been worth 60 runs against such bowling as they met on Saturday, but the eleven has greatly improved in all departments of the game, batting especially. Winning the toss the Islamites had first service of a wicket that never at any stage of the game assisted the bowlers in the least, but for all that they did remarkably well to total 145, the highest score they have ever made against the Gymkhana. For this good display they had chiefly to thank L. Mullaji who going in on the fall of the fourth wicket played sterling good cricket and had the distinction of carrying his bat out for 53 which is probably the highest individual score ever made by his side against the Gymkhana. His innings, though not quite free from blemish, was the best we have seen from a Mohamedan batsman since the Aligarh College team were in Bombay. The early part of the Islam innings was productive of very slow cricket, Abba, Syed Ahmed, and D. Nensi, who made 13, 17, and 22 respectively, batting with great caution. After the fall of the eighth wicket, a heavy shower caused a cessation of play for half an hour and, on resuming when Mullaji was joined by Ghansar, the last man, the brightest cricket in the innings was shown. Both batsmen, taking full advantage of the bowlers who were handicapped with a wet ball, made runs very quickly and their partnership was the most prolific in the innings. Six bowlers were tried for the Gymkhana of whom Vans-Agnew with three wickets for 15 runs had the best figures. He bowled very steadily, two of his eight overs being maidens, and the batsmen never attempted to take any liberties with him, Cheetham and Coombs who were each responsible for a couple of wickets, bowled with a fair amount of success on a wicket that suited neither of them. The wicket was so slow and dead that a good deal of the sting was taken out of Coombs' expresses, which got up off the pitch without their usual fierceness, while Cheetham's slow tricky deliveries were for the same reason comparatively ineffective. Ainsworth's bowling too was affected by the adverse conditions of the wicket added to which he never found his length, Ward, who bowls fast right, sent down a few overs and captured one wicket and, if he learns to obtain more control over the ball, may prove a useful man to take Coombs' place when that bowler leaves for England on the 5th proximo, Wodehouse was hardly given a lengthy enough trial, but he took one wicket for 16 runs and bowled one maiden over out of four overs. He was not put on until after the fall of the eighth wicket and then had to bowl with a wet ball. In spite of this he got more work on the ball than any one else, barring perhaps Vans-Agnew, and it does not take half an eye to see that his bowling will be extremely useful to the Gymkhana this season. The Gymkhana fielding was with a few exceptions very smart and in this connection special mention must be made of Sanderson's wicket-keeping. He stood up to Coomb's fast bowling splendidly and has quite fulfilled his promise of last cold weather. He had a hand in the dismissal of five batsmen, catching four and stumping one, and two of the catches were brilliant efforts. He only let one of Coomb's deliveries pass him and, in all, only gave away six byes. The value of a good wicket-keeper was never better exemplified and, but for the support that the old Malvernian gave to the bowlers the Islam total would have been much larger.

The Gymkhana left with only a little over an hour to bat, made an effort to knock off the requisite runs to win but the task would have been beyond the powers of any ordinary team. In trying to force runs, four good wickets were lost and when stumps were drawn at 6-20 the total was 84. The innings was started by Cheetham and Powell and the latter quickly got to work scoring 9 off the first few balls. All hopes of a good partnership were, however, soon dispelled as Cheetham after scoring a single was clean bowled by Mullaji in playing forward to a ball that was too short. After this disaster Nigel Jones joined Powell and both batsmen played free, though lucky, cricket, Powell being let off twice in succession in the slips and Nigel Jones putting up one which was not accepted. Such mistakes are, however, bound to occur when a forcing game is played. Nigel Jones, who is not altogether a stranger on Bombay grounds, was shaping very well when he misjudged the length of a ball from Tumboowalla and was bowled for 17. Powell did not survive him long being smartly caught at point for 28. Kiddle after scoring a couple fell to a catch at mid on, the light by this time having become very bad. Ward and Sanderson, who were together for over quarter of an hour before stumps were drawn, batted under difficulties and deserve great credit for keeping their wickets up. Ward played very nice cricket and is a decided acquisition to the Gymkhana. The light grew so bad that the bell was rung ten minutes before the time originally arranged for the drawing of stumps. The following are the full scores :—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Mr Abbs, c Sanderson, b Cheetham	13
Mr Ali Shah, run out	0
Mr Syed Ahmed, b Coombs	17
Mr Tumboowalla, b Coombs	1
Mr D Nensi, c and b Vans Agnew	22
Mr L Mullaji, not out	53
Mr Fir Mahomed, c Cheetham, b Ward	1
Mr Yusufali, st Sanderson, b Vans Agnew	1
Mr Sida Hussain, c Sanderson, b Vans Agnew	0
Mr H C Tallaji, c Sanderson, b Wodehouse	6
Mr Ghansar, c Sanderson, b Cheetham	18
Byes 6, Leg Byes 7	13
Total	145

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Tumboowalla	12	46	1	2
Mullaji	6	17	1	1
Abba	5	13	...	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA

Mr H Cheetham, b Mullaji	1
Mr S N Powell, c Tyabji, b Abba	28
Mr M Nigel Jones, b Tumboowalla	17
Mr J A C Kiddle, c Ghansar, b Tumboowalla	2
Mr T C Ward, not out	18
Mr P M D Sanderson, not out	9
Capt E L Vans Agnew	Did not bat
Mr J L Ainsworth	
Mr C L Burns	
Mr E A Wodehouse	
Mr E E Coombs	
Byes 7, Leg byes 1, Wides 1	9
Total for 4 wkts	84

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Cheetham	10·3	18	...	2
Coombs	15	33	5	2
Ainsworth	5	31	..	...
Vans Agnew	8	15	2	3
Ward	4	9	2	1
Wodehouse	4	16	1	1

THE HIGHER STANDARD EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As your statement of the "Pioneer," reproduced in your columns, on the subject of the Higher Standard Examination in Urdu for military officers, is based on absolutely incorrect and misleading information, I trust you will publish the following bare statement of facts to remove the wrong impression it is likely to create.

It is stated that "on the last occasion out of thirty-three candidates only one passed." The fact is that only 9 military officers appeared for the Higher Standard Examination on the last occasion out of whom 4 passed the test. The answer to the query "Why there should be no military officer upon the Bombay Board" is that Major Baldock has been serving as the Military Member of the Board for a long time past and he was present throughout the examination to which reference is made—Yours, etc.,

C. R. R.

Poona, 8th July.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the third Criminal Sessions on Saturday, and the following case was tried before his lordship and a common jury.

DACOITY IN BOMBAY.

Jorajee Ambajee and nine other Hindus were charged with committing a dacoity at 2nd Koombharwada in Bombay early on the morning of the 16th April last, the sixth accused was further charged with using a deadly weapon in the commission of the dacoity; and some of them were also charged with receiving stolen property and making preparation for the dacoity by purchasing a jimmy and an auger. Mr. Aston, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

The facts of the case for the prosecution were these. On the 16th April last, a dacoity was committed in a house in 2nd Koumbharwada Lane in the native town. Keshav Vela, the man in whose house the dacoity was committed went to bed with his family about 11 o'clock on previous night. His brother slept in another room of the house. A small kerosine oil lamp, which had been turned down, was burning in the room when Keshav went to bed. At about 2 o'clock in the morning he heard a creaking s

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1905.

BALUCHISTAN.

SOMETHING in the nature of those statistical surveys which have been so successfully applied to nearly every part of British India seems to be urgently needed in the case of Baluchistan. This is the conclusion of Mr. C. E. D. Black, who writes of Baluchistan and its possibilities, in the new number of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review." The minerals, fauna, vegetation of the country and, above all, its capabilities of irrigation and afforestation demand the most careful examination and exploitation at the hands of experts. In the opinion of Mr. Black what the mediæval Arabs and other more obscure nationalities have effected in the past, in this apparently unproductive land, can assuredly be restored, if not surpassed, by Englishmen; and few measures redound more to the credit of the Viceroy than a well-considered scheme for the revivification of a country whose extent, whose comparatively recent acquisition and whose possibilities, as can be gathered from the fragmentary knowledge possessed, so urgently demand attention with promise of return. Colonel Yate, when Political Agent, described Baluchistan as a land of promise, which will play no unimportant part in the future history of our Indian Empire. And Mr. Black is right in condemning the apparent indifference or lack of appreciation on the part of Government which has thus far contented itself with exercising the slenderest and lightest political sway over its spare and rude populace. It must not be forgotten, however, and once Government manifested a fitful interest in the country and sent an irrigation expert to Baluchistan. His operations were restricted, however, for want of funds. As regards afforestation it is suggested that the Brahui Chiefs might plant thousands of trees at nominal cost and the effects of such steps on the rainfall might be most important, for all evidences point to the fact that at a period, not very remote, the rainfall in Baluchistan was far more plentiful than it is nowadays.

It is unmistakable that the Government of India has regarded Baluchistan from a strategic point of view rather than an economic one. But it cannot but recognise that it is deserving of more attention than it receives. Mr. Black declares that in Baluchistan, Great Britain possesses a domain of importance and wealth. Although it appears barren and wild, Mr. Black, who has studied the regions for many years, has come to the conclusion that a systematic examination of the hydrographic possibilities of Western Baluchistan might lead to a regeneration of districts at present unproductive and apparently hopeless. Nomadism is prevalent because it is not possible to build cities in the desert, and the occasional oases where water and nurture are to be found do not admit of comfortable and permanent settlement. If the country were but fairly watered, it is urged, there would be no difficulty in converting the wondering tribesmen to the settled life of a farmer. That this is easy of accomplishment was proved by Colonel Jacob, who, fifty years ago, first subjected the Baluch freebooters and then settled them on the lands round about Jacobabad, which are irrigated from the Indus. The Lower Helmand, the Masket, Rashkan and Dasht rivers present a somewhat complicated hydrographical problem, but Mr. Black holds that the water courses are capable of being manipulated so as to bring about the regeneration of a large and important expanse of country. Captain McMahon gave a pretty description of the northern valleys, which Mr. Black would have applicable to the whole country:—"Refreshing green oases—sometimes in the form of green wooded valleys, with rippling streams of pure water; sometimes in forest lands along the high mountain-tops; sometimes in the form of extensive tracts of rich cultivation in wide valleys and plains—break the monotony of the vast wastes around, and afford a relief to the eye and a pleasure to the senses which none but travellers in that country can fully realize. Then, again, the clear, dry, sparkling atmosphere, the deep blue cloudless skies of the greater part of the year, and the almost boundless horizon, produce feelings of exhilaration and a sense of freedom which go far to make up for the shortcomings of the country. Last, but not least, we find the inhabitants a fine manly race, whose love of independence is as rugged as their hills, and whose stubborn bravery is unquestionable. With fair complexions and splendid physique, they form for the most part a magnificent race of men."

Sir Thomas Holditch, in his work on the country, told us "there are almost endless stretches of old ruins about the banks of the Helmand, ruins which extend all over Seistan. They mark the remains of flourishing towns and the cities of past times and together with the numerous traces of old canals leading from the Helmand river, prove the existence in some past age of extensive civilisation and of a very large population. Seistan itself was one of the principal granaries of the world. And when Sir William Willcocks shall have brought about the regeneration of Mesopotamia, perhaps, and the Indian Government will induce him to take Baluchistan in hand and revivify it too. But Mr. Black has hopes that the country will be found to possess mineral wealth as well as agricultural. One expert, he quotes, has declared that Baluchistan produces coal (burnt in the form of bricks) of poor quality, but in fair quantities, asbestos, sulphur, antimony, lead, copper saltpetre and iron, the latter in considerable quantities, for it is also found in a highly divided state in the desert sands. The difficulty in working, however, would be the want of fuel on the spot, a difficulty which cannot easily be surmounted. The Afghans work gold a few miles from Kandahar, and the geological formation in which the gold is found is identical with formations which occur on the Baluchistan side of the frontier. Added to this are legends to the effect that gold was once extensively worked in Seistan, but the veins were lost in an earthquake which devastated the country some generations back. Then we are asked to believe that the oil wells of the Zhob and Hurnsi valleys are deserving of more systematic exploitation. Kelat silk is of exceptional quality and its production is still capable by development. Fruit growing in the neighbourhood of Quetta can be extended and on every side are to be found encouraging signs which up to the present time have not been seen by the Government of India, which seems unable to appreciate the true value of the extensive country it possesses on the North-West.

THE PRESERVATION OF INDIAN ART.

It has taken the Government exactly eleven months to take the second step towards the carrying out of a scheme for the preservation and fostering of native arts and industries. In August of last year local Administrations were addressed on the subject of compiling a series of "pattern books" for the chief art industries in the Empire. Generally speaking the expense will be small. In fact, we are inclined to think that it is likely to be smaller than is necessary to effectually carry out the work. Such an undertaking is admirable in every way, but the promoters and organisers of it should not forget that arbitrarily drawn lines of Provinces are not the lines which decide what may be termed the differences of artistic perception. We are compelled to think this by the way the areas have been mapped out. It is undoubtedly necessary to divide up the pattern books to what they apply to specific areas, but it is by no means right to make these divisions having as a chief object the ease with which the work can be carried out. It is in fact more the work of a specialist who has studied the native art industries and has observed their distribution than of a Board, or whatever may be appointed, to direct the operation. We note with pleasure that it is suggested the work shall be entrusted to trained draughtsmen and not to Art School students who, though capable of doing admirable work, are obviously not yet qualified to act as judges in the compilation of a work that should be of permanent value rather than of ephemeral interest. But at the same time we hope that the word "draughtsmen" is only an official expression. Something much more than a draughtsman is needed to even make the copies, for the artist must be capable of chosing and so preserving only the best. It would be an irreparable loss to the world if the art of the East were allowed to sink into oblivion, swallowed up by the encroachments of Western ideas of utility. At the present time there is grave reason to fear that this is becoming more evident and by preparing records of native art the Government will be fostering a very valuable asset of the Indian Empire. The question as to how the result of the work shall be issued is difficult to answer, and must remain in the hands of those who are in charge of education. Every effort should be made to render it possible for the books issued to get into the hands of artisans to-day, but the book should be used as much as possible as a text book in schools so that the children would grow up with a proper knowledge of a love of the indigenous in preference to the artistic ideas of Western civilisation. There is one more aspect of the scheme which calls for consideration. A suggestion is made that, in what we may term the artisan's addition, there shall be plates showing the different stages through which they reach the finished article. This might well be broadened in scope by the preservation of actual specimens which should be readily available to all interested in any branch of the art industries. To carry the scheme to a successful and useful issue much more is necessary than the Government has as yet suggested. When the work is undertaken it must be properly carried out, and we hope the subsequent stages will not take proportionately as long as the primary consideration has done.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN JAPAN.

A REPORT on Japanese Trade in 1904, by Mr. G. Barclay, Secretary of the British Legation at Tokio, published recently by the Foreign Office, is an able and interesting analysis of an important period in the commerce of the country. Thanks to the long period of cautious trading which followed the economic crisis of 1899-1900, Japan's trade was in a thoroughly healthy condition when war broke out. Since then, she has been in almost uninterrupted possession of the command of the neighbouring seas, so that her foreign trade has not suffered serious inconvenience from the enemy's cruisers; and, in addition to this, nature has come to her assistance with very abundant crops, the yield of rice and silk, indeed, being higher than ever before. Owing to these circumstances, Japan has borne the strain of the first twelve months of war with remarkable ease. "Indeed," says Mr. Barclay, "so far the heavy drafts made on the country's capital by loans and increased taxation, the war's high toll on the labour market and the general dislocation of the native shipping, occasioned by the Army's transport regiments, do not seem, generally speaking, to have impaired her commercial and industrial activity. Her foreign trade has reached a level, not only in imports, but also in exports, considerably higher than that of any previous year. Undoubtedly, particular industries have suffered,—notably the silk manufactures for the home market—and the smaller manufacturers and traders have many of them felt the pinch of restricted credit, but the year has passed without any failures of importance. On the other hand, many industries, particularly farming and silk manufactures for the foreign market, as well as those industries which have helped to supply the war's requirements, have enjoyed a period of great prosperity. It has been the policy of the Government to purchase as much as possible in Japan, and there are many examples of struggling industries which have been built up into successful concerns by the large demands on their capacity. Price has not been so much of a consideration as in ordinary times, and the manufacturers have thus been enabled to strengthen their position and to increase both their experience and production, so that we are likely to see Japan emerge from the war with her efficiency in certain branches of industry greatly improved." Japan's foreign trade, as recorded in the Customs, increased during the past year by £3,566,152, or nearly 14 per cent. Imports increased in value by over £5,500,000 or 17 per cent., and exports by over £3,000,000, or 10 per cent.

THE Princess of Wales will hold a reception both at Bombay and Calcutta during the Royal tour.

NEWS from Kabul is to the effect that the Amir is contemplating a tour to Ghazni accompanied by Sardar Nasrullah Khan.

IT is understood that the first shipment of quick-firing guns for field batteries in India has been made from the Woolwich Arsenal.

THE total amount of wheat carried by mail into Karachi during June was 195,000 tons. It is expected that over 200,000 tons will be railed to the port during the current month.

PLAGUE returns for the week ending the 1st July show only 2,201 deaths, of which 1,253 occurred in the Punjab, 319 in the Bombay Presidency, 132 in the United Provinces, and 167 in Burma. As regard the last named Province the disease has spread northwards, 25 deaths being reported from Yamethin.

IT is understood that the modified scheme embodying the changes in the military administration has been approved by the Secretary of State. This was practically a foregone conclusion, as the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief were in accord on the matter submitted for reconsideration by Mr. Brodrick.

DURING the past fortnight a sort of informal conference of selected officers has been in session at Naini Tal to discuss the draft of the Police Bill—this having been judged a more effectual way, in the circumstances, of sifting certain debated points than the usual course of sending round a Bill for separate opinion.

THE Simla Municipality have confirmed their proceedings of the 19th May, under which the water-tax is to be raised from two to four per cent. on the annual value of buildings. The resolutions on the subject have been sent for approval to the Punjab Government. The tax on servants, which realised Rs.16,000, is to be abolished.

MR. S. FREMANTLE, C. S, has been placed on special duty to inquire and report on the causes of the scarcity of labour at the industrial centres in these Provinces. The news of this appointment will be received with special satisfaction at Cawnpore, where the labour difficulty, that commenced with the first serious outburst of plague in the city, seems to have become chronic.

THE Viceroy and Lady Curzon intend giving a farewell fancy dress ball at Viceregal Lodge on the 5th October. The idea is that the guests should wear exclusively costumes of historical character belonging to any period, and not representing types or imaginary persons. Parties or groups will be formed to represent the characters of particular persons or reigns.

IT may not be generally known that account is kept at the frontier outposts in the Lahimpur district of the fiery, untamed hill men who pass through, to and from Assam. During the year 1904, according to the Assam Police Administration report of that year, 1799 Abors passed the outposts, 711 Bhutias, 332 Duflas, 973 Chuliakata Mishmis, 382 Digaru Mishmis, and 70 Nagas.

MR. J. S. C. DAVIS, Officiating Commissioner of Gorakhpur, has been ordered Home on three months' leave on medical certificate. Mr. E. L. Winter, officiating Chief Secretary, on relief by Mr. J. M. Holms, who is due back in the middle of the current month, will take over the Gorakhpur Division until the return of Mr. Broun, the Commissioner, in the autumn.

THE Railway Board have asked that Local Governments should send forward at any time proposals regarding all projects for new railways or extensions of existing railways which may be considered desirable in the interests of their respective provinces. It is also suggested that the Local Governments should enter into direct communication with railway administrations likely to be affected by the construction of the lines which may be proposed.

AMONGST the passengers, who proceeded to Europe on Saturday, by the P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer Caledonia, were:—Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Lady Barrow, Major-General Sir Locke Elliott, and Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Hunter, K. C. B., D. S. O., Commanding the Western Command. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce his departure. The Lieut.-General is accompanied by Lieutenant Lord A. S. Montgomerie A. D. C.

COMMANDER A. W. CHITTY, one of the few survivors of the old Indian Navy, and believed to be the last of those who took part in the Scinde campaign of 1842, died on Sunday the 18th of June at 3, Kensington Court, at the age of eight-one. He was the last surviving son of the late Mr. Charles Chitty, and entered the Indian Navy in 1839, being promoted to lieutenant in September, 1847, and to commander on the abolition of the Service in April, 1863. Commander Chitty had so long a record of participation in the stirring events of his time that the mere list of his services would occupy much space, and here only the chief of them can be given. He was in command of the Berenice throughout the Persian War in 1856-57, received the medal and clasp, and was mentioned in despatches. Of the same steamship he was in command during the Mutiny of 1857, rescued the families from Rutnagheri, on the Malabar coast, and landed troops for the protection of the Southern Mahratta country during the height of the monsoon, receiving the special approbation of her Majesty and being mentioned in despatches. Commander Chitty was again mentioned for his services when, in command of the Victoria, he took part in the attack on and the capture of the fortress of Beyt, and in the bombardment and surrender of Dwarka in 1859. For later services he received the thanks of the Government of India, and was given the medal and clasp as commander of the Zenobia during the operations in China in 1860-61. Commander Chitty received the distinction of C.I.E, in 1897 in recognition of fifty-six years of active service. Of three sons who survive him one is Chitty Bey, Director of Customs in Egypt, and the others are in the Indian Army.

RACING AS A NATIONAL SPORT.

BY

FREDERICK ADYE.

(Author of "The Queen of the Moor," &c.).

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THE justification of Racing has always been understood to rest upon the theory that it improved the breed of horse, and so benefited the country. When horses were not merely the chief, but the sole agents of transport in this country, and moreover the only means of transit from place to place at a quicker rate than walking, it may well be understood that anything tending to this desirable end would be worthy of public interest: and even of the serious attention of the British Government. It is hardly to be supposed that this patriotic idea supplied the main motive which induced the wealthier classes of society to patronise the sport of Racing, and to expend such large sums on its promotion: but we are ready to admit that, if such has been the result of horse-racing, the country has had every reason to be grateful to those who first became addicted to the sport.

And unquestionably such has been the result. The beginnings of the movement may be traced to the early Stuart reign. Rumours (exaggerated perhaps so far as concerned the mere question of speed, since some of the earlier importations seem hardly to have been able to hold their own with the best of our native stock) had reached England for many years from those travelling abroad, of the immense superiority of horses of Eastern blood; and presently these began to be imported into this country. The actual first of which we have any record was a bay Arab stallion brought by Mr. Markham, a London merchant, from Constantinople and sold by him to King James I for the then large sum of £150. This horse was however a disappointment, not being fast enough to win even in the company which he met here.

THE REASON FOR RACING.

Then came the "Royal" Mares (Barbs) imported from Tangiers for Charles II, and the Hamburg Mares taken at the siege of Vienna, and brought to England in 1684. Later came those three celebrated sires, the Byerley Turk, the Darley Arabian, and the Godolphin Arab (or Barb), founders of our three most famous lines of pure blood; nearly every winner on any racecourse in England being able to trace his descent from one or more of them. Others of lesser note were also introduced, too numerous to be separately noticed here. Bearing in mind that few of these animals would have been imported at all, but with the hope of their begetting racing stock; and the further fact that almost every horse used for saddle or light draught to-day owes the best of his qualities to this infusion of Oriental blood, no one can for a moment dispute the assertion that the Turf has been the main agency in improving our native equine stock. That it continues to do so is very much more open to doubt. Many will distinctly assert that it has now rather the opposite effect; maintaining that the thoroughbred horse has been developed for gambling purposes into a mere racing machine, and that his original and most valuable qualities are rapidly deteriorating under the forcing and pampering treatment to which he is subjected for this purpose. The recent substitution of Premium sires in lieu of Royal Plates for running horses shews the views taken by our own Government advisers in matters equine. It is probable that if Racing were to be discontinued to-morrow the quality of our horse supply would in no wise deteriorate; but might rather improve since the country would soon cease to be flooded with broken down crocks and weeds, and we should breed again from sound and serviceable stock of hunter type and substance. Still this conviction should by no means impair our gratitude to the Turf for what it has done in the past.

WHY DO WE GO TO RACES?

But apart from the matter of our horse supply, which we consider Racing no longer benefits, does the sport merit continued support as a national pastime? People must be amused: it is right they should be. They work hard as a rule, and the monotony of daily toil needs obviously to be relieved and brightened. The sports of the arena, chariot-racing gladiatorial combats, and athletic contests of various kinds were recognised by the ancient Romans, who understood the art of government about as well as any nation that ever occupied a place upon this earth, as essential to the keeping of the liege in contentment and good order. "Panem et Circenses" was the constant cry of the Roman populace: the cheap loaf and plenty of horse-racing and football, would seem to be the popular demand of to-day. It was not however very easy to understand the popularity of flat-racing in England: one would at least have expected that cross-country meetings would have been more in favour, as undoubtedly they are in Ireland. But such is not the case. With the single exception of the Grand National, there is hardly a flat-race meeting in the Kingdom that does not draw thrice the crowd which will assemble to watch steeple-chasing. The odd thing is that only a very small proportion of the crowd cares anything at all about the horses engaged. Few of the spectators take the trouble to distinguish the running horses: many do not even watch what can be seen of a race. Indeed it can hardly be said to-day that the English are on the whole what may be called a horse-loving nation.

It is perhaps doubtful if the British ever were in the sense in which the Arabs, Australians, or some of the south American peoples are: that is to say, it was never more than a small minority of the race which knew how to manage or tend a horse; a knowledge which in certain nations is acquired by every child from his cradle.

The horse then "per se" is certainly far from being the central attraction of the festivals so frequently and ubiquitously held, ostensibly in his honour. It is the holiday, the picnic, the outing, which makes racing so popular; while of course the supreme attraction consists for an ever-increasing number in the opportunity of 'having a bit on' something or other—generally something which had better have been left alone. We happen ourselves to be so constituted (it is we believe a somewhat rare idiosyncrasy) as to take no delight in betting, yet are of no Puritanical cast of disposition, so may approach this delicate subject with the dispassionate calm of the philosophic observer.

THE BETTING MANIA.

In our few remarks upon it we do not propose to consider the morality of betting, but merely its expediency. We are told that the expenses of racing are so enormous that owners must bet to make the game a paying one. This may be the case; but we would premise that if a man can afford to keep race-horses, he can probably afford to bet; and if he can afford it, he need suffer no great harm from the practice.

(Concluded on page 8.)

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THE POTEMKIN.

SURRENDERS AT KUSTENJI,

MUTINEERS SENT TO A FORTRESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Russian torpedo-boat Svetlivi, which is manned by officers, arrived at Theodosia after the Potemkin's departure, coaled and left again to continue the pursuit.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Black Sea Squadron has been remanned and arrived at Novorossusk. It is proceeding South with orders to capture or destroy the Potemkin, which is probably making for Batoum where the revolutionary movement is strong.

The Potemkin has suddenly re-appeared at Kustenji.

LATER.

The Potemkin and the torpedo boat which accompanied her have surrendered to the Roumanians at Kustenji.

The Roumanians undertook to convey the mutineers to any frontier they might select and there liberate them.

It appears that dissensions on board increased daily till they became intolerable and general drunkenness increased the demoralization.

The Commander of the Black Sea Squadron has despatched two warships and six torpedo boats to fetch the Potemkin.

One hundred and fifty of the crew of the transport Prout which mutinied on the 4th instant, have been imprisoned in a fortress at Sebastopol.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Japan's Plenipotentiary Starts.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Reuter wires from Yokohama that Baron Komura and suite sailed this afternoon and had a most enthusiastic send-off from Tokio, the elder Statesmen, Cabinet Ministers, Admirals, and Generals all seeing him off and there were immense crowds all along the route.

THE NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The new Japanese loan is quoted at one premium.

EXPECTED FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

As a result of the drought, many Northern, Central and Southern Provinces in Russia are threatened with famine.

JAPANESE ROYALTIES IN LONDON.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa attended their Majesties' State Ball at Buckingham Palace last night. A guard of honor of Foot Guards was posted in the quadrangle.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Prince Arisugawa, to-day, made a series of farewell calls and had lunch at the Legation.

THE SUBMERGED FRENCH SUBMARINE.

Crew Alive.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The French submarine which sunk in Biserta Bay was brought to the surface yesterday, with the crew still alive, fresh air having been pumped in The crane suddenly gave way and the submarine was again submerged.

MUTINY ON A CANADIAN CRUISER.

Five of the crew of the Canadian Government cruiser Canada have been arrested at Halifax for insubordination. The crew refused to go to sea, complaining of ill-treatment.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Surrey Beats Lancashire.

OXFORD WINS THE UNIVERSITY MATCH.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Yorkshire has beaten Somerset by an innings and 149 runs.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Kent has beaten Gloucestershire by an innings and 162 runs.

Notts has beaten Derbyshire by eight wickets.

Surrey has beaten Lancashire by ten wickets.

The Australians have beaten Hampshire by an innings and 112 runs.

The match between Sussex and Warwick was drawn.

Cambridge has beaten Oxford in the University cricket match by forty runs.

The following is the County Championship table up-to-date :—

	P	W	L	D	Pts	Pcentage
Lancashire	14	9	1	4	8	80·00
Surrey	13	8	2	3	6	60·00
Sussex	14	7	2	5	5	55·55
Yorkshire	15	9	3	3	6	50·00
Notts	11	5	3	3	2	25·00
Middlesex	7	4	3	0	1	14·28
Leicestershire	11	4	3	4	1	14·28
Kent	8	4	4	0	0	00·00
Gloucestershire	9	4	4	1	0	00·00
Warwickshire	11	1	3	7	−2	−50·00
Northamptonshire	6	1	3	2	−2	−50·00
Essex	9	2	7	0	−5	−55·55
Hampshire	9	1	4	4	−3	−60·00
Worcestershire	9	1	4	4	−3	−60·00
Somerset	11	1	7	3	−6	−75·00
Derbyshire	11		9	1	−8	−80·00

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA.

Japanese Landed in Saghalien.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Japanese report occasional skirmishes on both sides of the Railway with the effect of driving the Russians northwards.

General Liapunoff, Commandant of Saghalien, telegraphs that a Japanese squadron appeared on the 7th instant, south-east of Korsakovsk and began landing troops from fifteen ships under cover of the fire from torpedo boats. An hour later fifteen torpedo boats opened fire on Korsakovsk and killed five of the garrison, but were driven back by the Russian guns.

After making all the resistance which was possible General Liapunoff blew up his guns, burned the Government buildings and withdrew northward.

[AN article in the Russian paper the "Slovo" on Saghalien gives a review of the situation in regard to that island and describes its wealth and the advantages its possession gives to its owner or occupier :—We have all been told from the cradle that Saghallien is a place of exile and terror where the suffering and torture endured by the convicts who are banished there equal in horror those of Dante's Inferno, but we are practically ignorant of the configuration of the island, its nature, the riches of its soil, or of the political importance of its situation on the shores of the Pacific.

The first idea of Saghalien was given us in 1642 by the explorer Poiarkoff on his return from a voyage on the Amur and the northern shores of the sea of Okhotsk. It was only in 1690 that we first made acquaintance with the Nippons in Kamschatka and the Cossack Morosko brought back the Japanese writing characters which he found in the course of his journey. In 1697 Morosko and Atlassoff together visited Kamschatka, and when Atlassoff was recalled to Moscow he brought wiah him a Corean prisoner Denbe, "thin, with short moustache, and black hair, who, when he saw an ikon with the Russians, commenced to cry bitterly saying that in his country there were similar things." In 1719, Peter the Great, desired to enter into relations with these unknown people who interested him greatly, but this project was only accomplished a century later, and under conditions which were the more regrettable as, if they had been brought about a century earlier, they would have been of an entirely friendly character.

It would be too tedious to relate here the history of the legations of Laksman, of Resanoff, and of Krousenchtern, or the pillage of the Japanese in Saghalien by Khvostoff and Davidoff, but we must state one fact, that is, that the Japanese date from the expedition of Khvostoff the era of their territorial struggle with Russia, and our taking possession of Saghalien, which happened really centuries before, appears now to our adversaries as an open violation of their right of suzerainty, The Japanese claim that, about 1770, two of their navigators Tokounai Mogami and Djinko Kondo, discovered on their way north, the islands of Itcroupo, Ouroupo, Koumachir and the other islands of the Kurile archipelago. At the same time they discovered Saghalien to which they gave the name of Karapouto, and in 1785 they sent thither a mission composed of ten person, In 1799 Saghalien and the island of Yeso were united under the rule of Tokongaff and some fisheries were established there.

In 1808 the Japanese navigator Mainio Rinzo explored the whole west coast of Saghalien and, having ascertained that it was separated from the continent, pushed on to the mouth of the Amur, and sailed up the river as far as the Chinese town Delene. Seeing that no Russian vessel had appeared there for several years and that the occupation of the islands demanded considerable expenditure the Japanese Government withdrew its mission. The Russians profited of the opportunity to seize on the island. It is thus, at least, that the writer Nigao-Arigo, one of the members of the Hague Conference, explains the pretensions of his fellow countrymen, unjustifiable pretensions, for neither the Japanese nor the Chinese ever possessed this island, which was peopled by natives from the neighbouring continent. The island of Matsmai itself, only became the property of the Nippons towards the end of the 18th century. Neither the presence on the shore of Saghalien of some Japanese fishing villages, generally deserted in the winter, nor the establishment on the western coast of the island of some Chinese stores belonging to merchants coming thither from the continent, are proof of the right of suzerainty of either people. In spite of the declaration of our navigator Golovin, who states that the Japanese had concluded a treaty with the Chinese by virtue of which the southern part of Saghalien was to belong to Japan, and the northern portion to China, no document of Japanese or Chinese origin has been found to support this statement.

In the 18th century there were no Japanese in the island and this fact is confirmed by Laperouse in his description of the southerns coasts of Saghalien, and Krouzenchtern, who visited it in 1805, states that the Nippons had not been there for a long time.

It was only after the discovery of the mouth of the Amur, when we were convinced that Saghalien was an island, and when thanks to the united efforts of Nevelskoi of Mouravieff Amoursky and of Ignatieff we were allotted the region of the Amur and the Oussouri, only then that this island was recognised as being a complement of the very territories, and its annexation appeared then necessary to Russia. Not realising that to fortify the strait of Nevelskoi and to place there during war some cruisers and a few subterranean mines would give Saghalien importance as the key of the mouth of the Amur and at the same time bring the island into our sphere of influence, we did not even pay the slightest attention to it. Quite recently the Japanese organ, the "Nichi-Nichi Shimboun," described the advantages that Japan could derive from the possession of Saghalien, for admitting that the entrance to the strait separating it from the continent were closed and that the mouth of the Amur was only accessible from the sea of Okhotsk, Russia would lose all her empire in the seas of the Far East. "Had we known, a century ago," said this journal, how to fortify the south coast of Saghalien all the discoveries and annexations of Count Mouravieff Amoursky in the mountains of the Amur and the Ussouri would have been annulled and the value of the Russian acquisitions considerably minimised."

While declaring Saghalien a Russian possession we were in no hurry to occupy it and for fifteen years, the garrison of the island consisted of no more than one battalion, one Commandant, and one battery of artillery, owning only two guns. To-day, it is recognised that disdaining the warnings of the press on the importance of Saghalien and on the need for making of it a fortified base for the defence of Port Nicolaivsk, our Government declines to give credit to Japan for possessing a greater military strength than Golovine attributed to that country when he wrote that;—"The military strength of Japan is certainly great, but two centuries of internal and external peace, added to the natural pusillanimity of the people had made of them a nation infinitely feebler than any European nation and that she was not only incapable of taking the offensive, but would barely be equal to defend her own territory in case of a European invasion." Besides its importance as an advance-guard fort, as one of our contemporary explorers calls it, Saghalien possesses an inexhaustible source of natural wealth in her soil, in her waters awarming with a countless quantity of fish. Coal mines are scattered all over the island, but particularly in her mountain chains, which stretch from the limits of the Tartar strait, and the quality of this coal is such that none of the products of Eastern Asia can compete with it. How in face of that explain that we have been importing our coal from Japan. For the half country that we possess the istaud our administration did not take the trouble to establish a port for export, without which the exploitation of the mineral treasures of the island cannot be attemped on a sufficient scale. The turn-out of one mine alone comes to two and a half million pouds (a pond = 40 Russian pounds,) yearly. Besides her coal mines, Saghalien possesses numerous fields of iron ore the greater part of which lie near the Alexander post.

The combination of coal and iron ore in the same district is of incalculable, value and would be, in the eyes of the Japanese worth more than all the other natural products of the island ; the forests, fish or even the gold, for Japan has practically no iron ore deposits and the possession of Saghalien would give her precisely what she wants for a distant war, for her economic development and for the construction of her men-of war, her machinery and her railways, But that is not all. In the list of Japanese imports, a large place is occupied by petroleum, springs of which have not yet been found in Japan. Naphtha springs were discovered in Saghalien in 1880, and an engineer M. Platonoff, who was sent there by an industrial company from Baku states that "in all America there is nothing to equal what he saw in Saghalien, where the naphtha springs surpass in every way those of Baku."

One of our principal exports to Japan, to China and to Corea is petroleum and we cannot doubt that the exploitation of these naphtha springs by the Japanese, would ruin this branch of our trade which is only beginning to develop in the Extreme East.

The Japanese will in the near future, take first place in the markets of the Far East for petroleum and metalliferous products, as they already do in paper, cigarettes, glassware, matches, umbrellas and other manufactures. To all the wealth of Saghalien we must add mines of gold and copper, to give an idea of the value which our enemies attach to this territory, and the serious loss its cession would mean to us. No one is ignorant of the treasure the island possesses in its fisheries. Japanese fishermen were attracted by them at the close of the 18th century, and resort thither at the present time. Saghalien is the reservoir whence Japan daily draws an enormous quantity of fish, which, next to rice, forms the principal food of the working-classes. Her import of fish amounts yearly to an immense sum, and the fisheries in Saghalien waters are according to the "Dji-Dji" journal, worth, 1,902,400 yen. All this explains the popular excitement in Japan in favour of the occupation of the island. The Nippons exhort their Government to make haste, while we. . . we in our indifference reply "Let them take it!" Our adversaries declare through their press "Russia will not readily give up Saghalien, for it is a necessary adjunct to her territories in the region of the Amur" and we.—? We with a calm and serene mind, will not even try to understand the value of what they want to take from us."]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The British trade returns for June show that the imports increased £360,623 and the exports increased £1,915,627.

SERVICE ON THE NILE.

A telegram from Berlin says the Hamburg American Line confirms the reported intention of starting a service of steamers on the Nile.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

MEASURES FOR CONSIDERATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

The Viceroy's Legislative Council meets at Simla for the first time this season on the 11th instant.

The first meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council will be held on Tuesday 11th July when Sir A. Arundel will propose to refer the Bill to further amend the Court Fees Act of 1870 to a Select Committee consisting at the Hon'bles Mr. Erle Richards, Mr. Baker and the Mover.

General Sir Edmond Elles will also move for leave to introduce a Bill to further amend the Indian Articles of War.

TRADE WITH PERSIA,

SAMPLE ROOM AT KERMAN.

Correspondence is published which has passed between the Government India and the British Consul at Kerman upon the subject of encouraging the development of Indian Trade in South East Persia. From this it appears that the Government of India have sanctioned the formation and upkeep of a sample room attached to the Kerman Consulate for the exhibition of samples of goods likely to sell in Persia. A small allowance is to be paid by Government to a local British Indian merchant to look after the exhibits and the Consul has been empowered to spend a third or any larger portion of his Toshakhana grant on goods of Indian manufacture suitable for presentation purposes, the Government of India informing him that they will view with approval any change which would have the effect of substituting Indian-made goods for foreign wares. The local merchant in charge will be allowed to be also the agent of firms in India who send goods to the sample room, so he will be directly interested in developing and pushing trade. Major Sykes, upon whose recommendation the scheme has been adopted, writes that he has discussed it with the president of the Commercial Mission who fully approves, and he adds that Mr. Newcomen is arranging for various Indian firms to send samples, some of them bulky, to Kerman.

The sample room is to contain, to start with, miniature tents pitched upon a table, saddles and bridles, gaiters and boots, specimens of various Indian teas, bales of cloth, rugs, blankets, jerseys and other Indian products for which a ready market is expected. Separate tables are to be devoted to advertisements and the room is to be roughly furnished, partly with camp chairs and tables which will all have their prices shown in Persian.

Major Sykes proposes to spend five hundred rupees of the Toshakhana allowance on such articles as saddles, writing desks, cloth, gaiters and teapots, suitable for Indian tea with infusers, and he adds "I am constantly visited by all classes at Kerman and a sample room, if carefully arranged, would prove most attractive to Persians who, like the Greeks of old, love anything new."

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT POONA.

POONA, JULY 9.

A serious carriage accident occurred to Sir Aga Khan's carriage this evening, below the railway bridge near Tadiwalla's Dharamsalla. As the carriage was going down the bridge, one of the horses shied and upset the carriage in which were ladies. They were underneath the carriage till assistance was rendered to them by some passers by, who brought the ladies out from their dangerous position. Luckily nothing very serious happened except one lady was badly cut on the face.

DEATH OF A HORSE TRAINER.

Mr. A. Clarke, the trainer, died yesterday, in the Sassoon Hospital. His funeral took place to-day and was largely attended by the racing fraternity.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

DEBATE IN COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9

The proceedings at the Bengal Legislative Council yesterday took an unusual turn, Mr. Carnduff having moved for leave to introduce a Bill for regulation of disorderly houses in the vicinity of educational institutions.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu seized the opportunity to refer to the Bengal Partition Scheme. He said that a calamity unparalleled in the days of Moghul or Pathan had befallen them, a calamity before which the abrogation of the gracious proclamation of her late Majesty under the present regime, sank into utter insignificance. Their hopes of a United Bengal of a great Bengalee speaking nationality, bound by common ties and prospering under common Government were gone. From henceforth the cup of bitterness would be their portion and all their energies and efforts must be directed to counteract the disintegration influences that threatened to overwhelm them.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ambica Charan Mazumdar followed in the same strain saying that even the worst criminal had the right to be heard before being condemned, but here Government had decided the fate of over thirty millions of his Majesty's innocent subjects, without a hearing. He regretted that such a violent Ukase should have been issued at a time when they were jubilant over the coming of the Prince of Wales. Their Royal Highnesses would come and go, but the bleeding hearts of their future subjects who would undoubtedly bless them, would also send forth the doleful strains of a mourning nation and mar the harmony of a great rejoicing.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chowdhury followed saying that profound grief and a sense of mortification and humiliation had overtaken the whole of Northern Bengal over the Secretary of State's decision.

Sir Andrew Fraser then addressed the Council. He said, "I have not interrupted honourable members in talking about a subject, which is absolutely irrelevant to the subject now under discussion, because I have no desire whatsoever to appear to fail in sympathy with hon. members, who feel as they do feel, and also, because, I think that under the peculiar circumstances of the case, it is only natural that they should wish to say a few words, but I think, I must ask hon. members not to abuse the patience of the Council and not to abuse the privilege given and use language which cannot be approved from this chair."

Notwithstanding this rebuke Mr. Chowdhury said : "Sir, as we consider you as not only representative of our Sovereign, but as the representative of our people as well, my humble prayer to you to-day is that you would convey to the Sovereign, our unanimous feeling and deliberate opinion that his Majesty's Ministers have been ill-advised in adopting the scheme and that his Majesty may be yet pleased to stay the hands of his Ministers. With this prayer, I resume my seat."

No answer was vouchsafed to this request and the Disorderly Houses Bill, having been read, the Council adjourned sine die.

SIMLA, JULY 7.

The new province will consist of the Chittagong, Dacca and Rajshahi divisions except the Darjeeling district of Bengal, also the State of Hill Tipperah and the whole of Assam. There will also be some minor rearrangement of territory between the Central Provinces and Bengal affecting Sambalpur and a few Native States in Chota Nagpur. The new province will be called Eastern Bengal and Assam. It will be ruled by a Lieutenant-Governor assisted by a Legislative Council and a Board of Revenue. Dacca will be the capital, but the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court will be maintained. A resolution of the Government of India giving fuller particulars, concerning the constitution of the new province will be issued in a few days.

THE COMING ROYAL VISIT.

CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

The Lieutenant-Governor presided, last evening over a largely attended public meeting in the Town Hall called to arrange preliminaries for the forthcoming Royal visit. His Honor was able to announce that a sum of Rs. 86,000 had already been subscribed towards the Reception Fund.

A NEW TOWN HALL.

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

The question of a New Town Hall for Calcutta is revived in a letter to the "Statesman" by Mr. Phelps.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. MAZUMDAR.

Sir Andrew Fraser will preside over a public meeting in memory of Protab Chunder Mazumdar to be held in the hall of the Calcutta University Institute to-morrow afternoon, a Committee is being organised for the purpose of raising a memorial fund.

CALCUTTA AND EDUCATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Carnduff, at a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council yesterday, replying to a question why no member of the Indian Education Service was appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, said it was considered unnecessary as Mr. Pedler's leave was short and the time was not inspection season.

EUROPEAN DROWNED.

A European lad, named James Ritchie, son of Colour-Sergeant Ritchie, King's Own Regiment, met his death from drowning, on Friday, in a tank in Fort William.

PRINCIPAL UNWALLA OF BHAVNAGAR.

JOINS THE BENARES HINDU COLLEGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, JULY 7.

In the retirement of Principal Jamsedji N. Unwalla, Bhavnagar and the Bhavnagar public lose an eminent figure, and a great friend, a scientist, philosopher, theologian, antiquarian, linguist and litterateur. Last week was spent in doing honor to one who had effected so much for education in Bhavnagar and Kathiawar. The enthusiastic manner in which Mr. Unwalla's pupils, friends and admirers, in the several communities, expressed their praise of the "guru bhakti," in the form of addresses embossed on satin and chased silver was simply unparalleled. In reply to these addresses, Principal Unwalla laid stress on three things which he said, were the magic and master key to success ; love between the teacher and the taught, self-respect, and loyalty to the State. He was given a grand send off this morning. The Railway platform was thronged with all manner of people, leading Mahajans, the Diwan Saheb, the Naib Diwan Saheb, the Controller of Accounts, the Commanding Officer of the Imperial Lancers, Director of Public Instruction, Principal, Samaldas College, the pupils and friends of the Grand Old Master who left here, to-day, amid vociferous cheers and regrets, for Bombay "en route" to Benares. Mr. Unwalla leaves behind him the memory of an unselfish character. He has accepted the honorary chair of English at the Central Hindu College, where he wants to devote the rest of his life to the service of his country and countrymen.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

The Government of India have decided that the native signalling class hitherto held at Secunderabad shall be abolished. The men of the Secunderabad division will be trained in future at Poona class ; the latter class to be raised to 30 or if necessary 40 men.

NORTHERN COMMAND.

Brigade Staff Major E Chitty, Kohat Brigade Major, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Kohat Brigade, vice Brevet Major Blore, proceeded to join the Indian Staff College.

Captain H A Eagledue, 1st Battalion the Queens, is appointed Brigade Major, Kohat Brigade vice Major Chitty.

16th Cavalry.—2nd Lieutenant W H Lang, Officiating Double Company Officer 26th Punjabis, to be Squadron Officer to fill an existing vacancy.

27th Punjabis.—Captain O A Smith pro tem 3rd Double Company Commander, is confirmed in that appointment and appointed 2nd Double Company Commander pro tem, vice Major Hildebrand, seconded.

32nd Sikh Pioneers.—2nd-Lieutenant A H P Cruickshank, 1st Battalion, the Cameronians, to be Officiating Double Company Officer, 53rd Sikhs.

Major P J Miles, Double Company Commander, 57th Wilde's Rifles, to be 2nd-in-Command, with effect from the date of joining, vice Major Beresford, permitted to retire.

7th Gurkha Rifles.—2nd-Lieutenant G C B Buckland, Officiating Double Company Officer, 6th Jat Light Infantry, to be Double Company Officer to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the date of joining.

2nd-Lieutenant H. G. Chesney, attached 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, as a Supernumerary for appointment to the Indian Army, to be Officiating Double Company Officer.

Military Works.—2nd-Lieutenant J. S. Richardson, R. E., is transferred from the 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division (Abbotabad Brigade) to the 3rd (Lahore) Division.

The general leave out of India granted to Lieutenant R Brodhurst Hill, 1st Battalion, the Queens, is extended to the 15th January next.

Lieutenants H Mackenzie and R Pollock, 51st Sikhs, having passed the required tests, are qualified for permanent employment with Native Troops.

Lieutenant G Strongitharm, 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, is appointed additional Member of the Dagshai Cantonment Committee.

Colonel McCloghry, I.M.S., is confirmed in the appointment of Principal Medical Officer, Karachi Brigade.

Captain Kensington, R.E., is posted to the Western Command.

Lieutenant H. Biscoe, 19th Lancers, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Umballa, vice Caption Julius, 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, relied.

Lieutenant G. Sherlock, I-6th Gurkhas, is appointed Adjustant, vice Lieutenant A lansen vacaten,

Lieutenant R. Yates, North Lancashire Regiment, pending selection for permanent appointment to the Indian Army, is attached to the 22nd Cavalry.

2nd-Lieutenant W Allen, attached 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, pending selection for permanent appointment to the Indian Army, attached to the 23rd Cavalry.

The following leave is sanctioned :—General leave in India : 2nd-Lieutenant W Henry, 1st Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, 15th July to 15th October; Major S. Glenn Allen, R A M C, 17th June to 16th October ; Captain B Clarkson, Assistant Commandant, Mounted Infantry School, Sialkot, two months, from 17th July ; Captain A Tabor, 3rd Hussars, three months, from 15th July ; Captain W Furnivall, 13th Battery, R F A, two months, from 1st August ; Lieutenant T Wickham, J. Battery, R H A, 7th July to 15th October ; Lieutenant G M Neilson, 9th Lancers, 15th July to 30th September ; Lieutenant J. Darcy, 69th Battery, R. F. A., three months, from 15th July, 2nd-Lieutenant A. Edwards, 9th Lancers, 15th July to 1st October, 90 days : Captain H. Pratt, 36th Sikhs, from 18th July ; Captain H. Wallis, 34th Pioneers, from 4th July ; 2nd-Lieutenant C. Cable, 27th Punjabis, from 18th July, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Dobbie, 30th Punjabis, from 26th July ; Lieutenant R. Wynn, 9th Lancers, 60 days ; Colonel F. Delamain, 11th Lancers, from 10th July ; Major W. Malcolm, 31st Punjabis, from 21st July ; Captain M. Elles, No. 2 Company, Sappers and Miners.

GENERAL.

Colonel Read, Colonel on the Staff, Belgaum Brigade, proceeds on privilege leave for one month and Colonel Tighe, 82nd Punjabis, commands the Brigade during his absence.

Lieutenant Spitta, Royal Munster Fusiliers, is appointed to the Secunderabad Division for appointment to the Indian Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ostrehan, Indian Army, is appointed Officiating A. A. G., Lucknow Division vice Colonel Molesworth, on leave.

Major Barratt, 51st Sikhs, is appointed commandant of the 51st Sikhs.

Lieutenant Parrin, Leicestershire Regiment, is posted to the Burma Division on appointment to the Indian Army, and is attached to the 1-10th Gurkhas.

EASTERN COMMAND.

Captain C. K. Anderson, 18th Infantry, S. S. O. at Benares, is granted accumulated privilege leave out of India from the 6th July to the 3rd October.

Captain and Adjutant R. A. Currie, 1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, is granted accumulated privilege leave out of India from the 2nd August to the 15th October.

It has been decided by the Government of India that a military officer appointed to officiate in a privilege leave vacancy caused by the grant to a permanent incumbent of combined leave or otherwise or in a chain of arrangements consequent thereon, shall for purposes of staff pay or command allowance be treated as if himself on privilege leave, and shall accordingly be entitled during such period to full staff pay or command allowance (if any) of his own permanent appointment. This ruling is subject to the proviso that the officiating officer in each case will be regarded as having availed himself of privilege leave during the year concerned, but fulfilment of this proviso will not be held to prejudice the officiating officers as regards the completion of the thirty-three months required, towards the accumulation of ninety days.

DEPARTURES, JULY 8.

Major-General Sir E L Elliott, on leave to England.
Captain F D Logan, R F A, on leave to England.
Lieut G H Beaumont, A R Rifles, on leave to England.
Col H S Dawkins, R F A. Rifles, on leave to England.
Lieutenant and Adjutant P E Hardwick, R Dragoons, on leave to England.
Captain W Alves, S and T Corps, on leave to England.
Captain E W Thompson, 4th Hussars, on leave to England.
Lieut M E Lloyd, R W Fusiliers, on leave to England.
Capt Buttine, 15th Hussars, on leave to England.
Lieut W F Werinald, 4th Hussars, on leave to England.
Lieut R W Stokes, 4th Hussars, on leave to England.
Major R G Egerton, Q O Corps of Guides, on leave to England.
Capt W E Rudkin R F A, on leave to England.
Lieut W F R Webb, 22nd Pioneer, on leave to England.
Lieut M V Plummer, Seaforth Highlanders, on leave to England.
Lieut K D Maclachlan, Seaforth Highlanders, on leave to England.
Major Harkness, the Welsh Regiment, on leave to England.
Brig-Genl. A. W. T. Bailey, Comdt. I. S. College, on duty to Deolali.
Col F S Garratt, Col on the Staff, on leave to England.
Capt. J. M. Bruce, 87 Punj on leave to England.
Lt. H. S. Eliot, R. A. on duty to Poona.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

LORD LAMINGTON SLIGHTLY INDISPOSED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, JULY 8.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council was held at the Council Hall, Poona, to-day. In the absence of his Excellency the Governor, who was slightly indisposed, the Hon. Sir James Monteath, K.C.S.I., presided, There were also present :—The Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, C.S.I., I.C.S., the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B., the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, J.P., the Hon. Meherban Chintaman Rao Raghunath, alias Bala Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad (Senior), the Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B.A., LL.B., the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., the Hon. Khan Bahadur Darashi Ratanji Chichgar, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong, the Hon. Mr. Edward Giles, M.A., C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. J. L. Jenkins, M.A., I.C.S, the Hon. Mr. Richard Amphlett Lamb, C.I.E, I.C.S, the Hon. Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. Ernest Barkley Raikes, the Hon. Mr. Leslie Crawford, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. George Owen William Dunn, the Hon. Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E, I.C.S., the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad, B.A, LL.B.

LORD LAMINGTON'S ILLNESS.

Sir James Monteath in opening the proceedings said : I regret very much and I am sure my honourable colleagues in the Council will share my regret that His Excellency the Governor is owing to indisposition unable to be present to-day. He has asked me to say how sorry he is that he is unable to attend and I know that nothing but most imperative directions of his medical advisers has prevented him from responding to the call of duty. His illness I am glad to say, is not serious, and I have reasons to hope that a couple of days' rest will enable him to be present on Monday, when important legislative work will be taken up by the Council.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Hon. Sir James Monteath then introduced the financial statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1905-1906 and in doing so said:—I have already, as on previous occasions, supplied the Honourable Members with copies of the financial statement which is also laid on the table and I think it would be convenient to the Council, if we take it as read. The Hon. members are aware that there has been a general beneficial fall of rain throughout the Presidency and the prospects of a favourable season seem better than the previous occasions on which I have presented financial statements. Since the publication of the present statement nothing has occurred which requires any modification or any addition.

THE HON. MR. C. H. SETALVAD.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad said:—Mr. President:—We all very much regret the cause that has prevented His Excellency from presiding at to-day's meeting. It is however satisfactory to learn that His Excellency's indisposition is slight and that he would soon be restored to good health. As pointed out in the Financial Statement this is the first year of the new Provincial Settlement for which no period of duration is fixed. The Government of India have reserved to themselves the right to revise the settlement whenever necessity may demand, but an assurance is given that this power will not be exercised except under certain circumstances indicated in the Financial Statement. Whether this doing away with the period of duration of the settlement will, or will not prove to the advantage of this Province, future events alone can shew. India is now so much dragged into Imperial and International politics that with the irresistible military despotism now set up at Simla, the Provinces may at any moment, suddenly find their carefully husbanded resources swept away for the purposes of some gigantic but mischievous military enterprise. Your Excellency's Government however seems to be satisfied with the terms they have been able to make with the Indian Government and the public would anxiously watch and see how they fare under the new arrangement.

Turning to the Educational budget last year I had expressed regret that no grant to the University was put down in the budget, specially when under the New University Legislation the University was practically to be turned into a Department of Government. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Giles then dissociated himself from any such apprehension about the fate of the University. May I remind him that in the list of the New Senate there are no less than 53 Government officials and that while the last Syndicate of 15 under the old constitution consisted of 9 non-officials and 6 officials, the present Provisional Syndicate of 11, excepting the Vice-Chancellor, is composed of only 4 non-officials and 7 officials; nor has the manner in which, by a sudden re-arrangement of the faculties for the purposes of the Provisional Syndicate, experienced non-official members of the Syndicate were excluded from the Provisional Syndicate, helped in any manner to dispel the apprehensions which I in common with others entertained. It is gratifying however to find that this budget shows a grant of Rs. 63,000 to the University. I am not sure how this grant may be utilized. I hope no part of it will be frittered away, as in some other Universities, in paying expenses and allowances to officials and other members of the Senate who cannot be induced otherwise to attend Senate meetings. There would be difficulties in the University making any permanent and satisfactory arrangements about University lectures, unless the permanency of the grant is in any manner secured and there is always the difficulty for students of mofussil Colleges being able to avail themselves of the University lectures. As I said last year that no paper constitution, no officialised Senate and Syndicate will improve higher education unless the Coll ges are improved. And it is difficult to conceive how the University can with the Rs.63,000 placed at their disposal bring up to a proper state of efficiency Colleges whose administration is entirely in the hands of the Government and other people I venture to maintain that no improvement is possible unless Government make their Colleges model Colleges. Turning to the Elphinstone College for some years the staff has not been sufficient to cope with the growing necessities of the College, I am glad therefore that a provision is made for an additional professor for that College. I complained last year that a lecturer of Rs. 250 per month and a grant of Rs. 2,500 for a chemical Laboratory were far from any adequate provision for the teaching of chemistry. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Giles demurred to this and eloquently referred to the fact, that the new lecturer was trained at Professor Gajjar's Laboratory. He also maintained that the Chemical Laboratory was fairly good. I confess I have still remained unconverted to my Hon'ble friend's view. I do not deny that my friend has made the best selection he could from among the people available for that salary. But looking to the importance of the study of Chemistry is it too much to expect that there should be at the first College in the Presidency a full fledged professor on adequate salary and a complete laboratory fulfilling all modern requirements. The old hostel of the Elphinstone College hemmed in on all sides by large buildings cannot I am afraid, be presented as a model of what a hostel should be. The Grant Medical College and the Poona Engineering College have no hostels whatever. It is not necessary to expatiate upon the urgent need of residential quarters for the students of the Grant Medical College. Government themselves have admitted this from time to time but nothing has been done. For some years to all inquiries the stereotyped answer was given that the matter was under consideration. In August 1903 in reply to a question put by me Government were pleased to say that their intention was to provide the residential quarters "as soon as possible." We are now in July 1905 and the residential quarters are still as far from realization as ever. We are told that there are other matters connected with the Grant Medical College which are under consideration and therefore forsooth the College must go without the quarters till all those things are decided. May I be permitted to enquire what would have been said about the owners or managers of a private College if they had taken over 3 years to consider the matter, then had promised to erect residential quarters as soon as possible and then not dug the foundations for another two years and would have then said we would do so after some indefinite period when other questions regarding our internal administration have been decided? Why, Mr. President, no language would have been considered strong enough to characterize such conduct and my Hon'ble friend the Director of Public Instruction and other Educational authorities would have been loud in their condemnation of such an institution and would have, and I think justly promptly threatened them with withdrawal of the Government grant, if they were drawing any, and sure disaffiliation by the University. But of course what would not have been excused or overlooked in the case of private agency, is allowable in the case of state management and even the New Senate with its enlarged powers

of control and supervision on its Colleges must grin and bear. The students of the Engineering College have also remained all these years without any residential quarters worthy of the name. And situated as the College is at a distance from the city, immense must be the hardship of students during the monsoon and plague epidemic. I have pleaded so often for the claims of Gujrat and Sind for fully equipped Arts Colleges that it is useless for me to repeat the arguments I have advanced on former occasions and I confess I have heard nothing on the other side that I feel convincing.

The question of providing suitable buildings for primary schools in Bombay is still awaiting solution and I confidently expect that the great interest that His Excellency as well as my honourable friend Mr. Fulton have shewn in the matter will at an early date result in the adoption of the unanimous recommendations of the Committee that was appointed to consider the subject. The budget for 1905-06 makes provision for Rs. 3,55,000 for building grants as against Rs. 3,40,000 in the Revised Estimates for 1904-1905. In this connection I beg to draw attention to an application of the Joint Schools Committee for a building grant which I venture to think has not received the reception it deserved at the hands of Government. Some years ago the public of Bombay with a view to raise a memorial to the late Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee collected subscriptions which came to a total of Rs. 25,000 and it was resolved by the memorial committee to spend it in buying or erecting in Bombay a School building for a Girls' School to be called the Sorajee Shapurji Bengali Girls School. Instead of applying to Government for a building grant equal to the sum raised by them as they could have done the memorial committee handed over to the Corporation and the Joint Schools Committee Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 25,000 leaving it to them to do everything needful on a proper opportunity occurring to carry out the objects of the memorial. The Joint School Committee in October 1903 succeeded in finding a house in a suitable locality for a school building. The purchase of the said house was to cost them Rs 30,500 and it was estimated that a further expenditure of Rs. 6,500 would be necessary to make the building properly suitable for the S. S. Bengali Girls' School. As against this estimated expenditure of Rs. 37,000 they had in their hands a sum of Rs. 29,000 being the principal sum of Rs. 25,000 handed over as aforesaid by the Bengali Memorial Committee with accumulations of interest thereon, so that they required a sum of Rs. 8,000 to complete the project. The Joint Schools Committee thereupon approached Government and stating all the circumstances prayed for a grant of Rs. 8,000. What Government did on this application was this. They said, or rather my honourable friend Mr. Giles said and Government assented to it, that, as the Joint Schools Committee had got Rs. 29,000 as a free gift and that as all they would be spending out of the School Fund would be Rs. 8,000, Government could only give them one third of Rs. 8,000. The Joint Schools Committee thereupon wrote back to Government pointing out that the Bengali Memorial Committee could themselves have applied to Government for a building grant in which case under the grant-in-aid rules they could have prayed for, and Government if it so pleased could have given them a grant equal to the amount of their subscriptions viz, Rs. 29,000, and that it should make no difference because instead of the Bengali Memorial Committee it was the Joint Schools Committee that was making the application. The reply of Government in effect was that they would adhere to assessing the grant on the Rs. 8,000 but that instead of giving one-third of that sum they would give one half, viz., Rs. 4,000. They, however, intimated that if they gave Rs. 4,000, the Corporation would have to contribute double that amount with the result that the total of both the contributions would be more than the Rs. 8,000 that was required. I venture to submit that the position taken up by Government is, if I may so, both illogical and illiberal. If the Lord Harris Memorial Committee having raised Rs. 150,000 were, on their application given an equal amount by Government and the building constructed out of those joint funds has been made available for the use of Municipal Schools without the Corporation being called upon to make any contribution, it passes imagination why simply because the Bengali Memorial Committee have, instead of approaching Government direct, in effect applied through the Joint Schools Committee for a Government grant, the Rs. 29,000 contributed by them are not to be taken into account for assessing the Government grant. Here are Rs. 29,000 put together by the public and it is proposed to spend the same in providing a school building, why is the Rs. 29,000 contributed by the public one to be ignored simply because the body that actually makes the application, though it presents the Rs. 29,000, has itself contributed no part it. And if it is argued that Government have nothing to do with the Bengali Memorial Committee who may have made a free gift of the money to the Corporation and the Joint Schools Committee why in assessing the Government grant is the total cost to the Corporation and the Joint Schools Committee to be taken at only Rs. 8,000 and not Rs. 37,000. I do not propose to discuss the very debatable question whether building grants by Government fall within the provisions of Section 120 of the Municipal Act for the purpose of determining the contribution payable by the Corporation. The Corporation, as I understand it, take a very different view of the question. But whatever that may be, if the Corporation use towards the cost of this building Rs. 37,000, why is not the Rs. 29,000 forming part of the Rs. 37,000 not to be taken into account for discharging the legal liability if any, under Section 120, simply because they have got those moneys from somebody else. Under these circumstances I appeal to Government to reconsider the matter and allow Rs. 8,000 from the Provincial funds without imposing any conditions for I venture to think the Joint Schools Committee are under the circumstances entitled to the same. In connection with the Medical Budget may I draw the attention of Government to the complaints that have been openly made in the public press about some of the Hospitals in the Town of Bombay. It is said that some of the Doctors are connected with these hospitals for furthering their private practice and that allowing these Doctors to engage in private practice, except as consultants, seriously interfere with the performance of their official duties. This is a serious charge and it is only fair both to Government and the officers concerned that the matter should be thoroughly inquired into.

In the head Judicial, it is satisfactory to find that after all the reforms of putting the clerk of the Insolvency Court and the Administrator-General on fixed salaries have been effected. The history of these reforms gives a striking illustration of how slow things move in this country and how difficult it is where vested interests are concerned, to bring about even changes the desirability and necessity of which have been placed beyond the shadow of doubt. It was so early as 1886 that the Finance Committee urged that the clerk of the Insolvency Court should be immediately put on a salary and that the heavy fees that he was drawing should be credited to Government. They further pointed out that the then incumbent could have no possible cause of complaint against such a re-arrangement, as he had accepted the post, expressly subject to such changes; but still the clerk was allowed year after year to make a princely income of over Rs. 4,000 a month nearly the salary of the Chief Justice for work for which the Finance Committee had recommended Rs. 600 as a liberal salary. In addition to this the clerk had liberty to practise, but, of course he did not care to do so. When I came to this Council in 1893, I took occasion to persistently draw attention to the matter and after I left this Council in 1897 various non-official members from time to time pressed for the change but nothing happened till about 1902 when in the Budget a provision was made for the salary of the clerk and it was expected that the end had come of what had, for a long time, become a public scandal. But I believe vested interests proved more powerful even for this Government, and it is nearly 2 years for I understand the Secretary of State vetoed the proposal; after the death of Mr. Jackson that we now find the necessary changes effected. The reconstitution of the Sadar Court of Sind is still as far from sight as ever; although some provision appears to be made in the Budget for such reconstitution. We are told that the matter is under consideration of the Government of India but the public have no means of knowing what the proposals are. It would have been very desirable if the Government of India were to come to a decision in the light of and after hearing what the public had to say on the various alternative proposals put before it. The tendency, however is now growing of getting schemes finally passed and approved by the higher authorities and the public come to know of them only after they are finally and irrevocably decided upon. In answer to my criticism of the higher mofussil judiciary and the training of civilians for Assistant Judgeships, Joint Judgeships and District Judgeships, My honourable friend Mr. Fulton intimated that the subject was receiving the attention of Government. Perhaps he will be able to tell us now what means Government have been able to devise to secure proper legal training and knowledge in officers who are entrusted with the highly responsible duties of those offices. Last year I drew attention to certain conditions attempted to be imposed by Government in certain renewals of leases at Mahableshwar one of the conditions being that Government would be entitled on three months' notice to ask the owner of a bungalow not to occupy it during a particular season but to give it for the use of Government officers on payment of a rent to be fixed by a Committee. I then took the action of Government to be due ated by a desire to secure residences for their officers, although even then I ventured to think the step taken by Government was not justifiable. I then drew attention to the manner in which the action of Government was as I then thought, misconstrued in certain quarters, and I referred to certain correspondence in the "Times of India" which showed that the action of Government was construed as directed to reserve as far as possible, Mahableshwar as a health resort for Europeans officials and others. I confess I was therefore, not a little surprised to find you Sir, in replying to my remarks, with that characteristic frankness which has throughout marked your utterances in this Council, openly declaring that there was no misconstruction of the action of Government as I imagined, and that its action was directed to reserve Mahableshwar for Europeans as far as possible. I am quoting your exact words, "the place was acquired for an European Sanitarium and it has become the headquarters of Government during the hot weather. So long as Government go there, many officers of Government must find residence there for the performance of their duty. If these were turned out of Mahableshwar as completely as they have been, for instance, out of Malabar Hill, Bombay, it will be little short of a public calamity." You Sir, carried it still further when in answer to a question put by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Khare, at the Meeting of the 8th December last, you maintained that Mahableshwar was acquired and was intended to be used for the benefit of the Government of Bombay in particular and the European Community of the Presidency in general. I cannot but regret very much the attitude taken up by my Hon'ble friend, for it forces upon the public controversies which, it is not desirable in the public interest to be started. Residences at Mahableshwar or Malabar Hill I believe are regulated by the ordinary laws of demand and supply. And I believe the owners of those residences, whether Indians or Europeans have no particular predilection for one community or the other, (I know some Indian landlords prefer to have European tenants) but only look to the return that they can get out of their property. And if people cannot find suitable residences in a particular locality because they are not prepared to pay rents ruling in the market it is I venture to think not accurate to speak of them as being turned out of that locality. Similarly it is open to people to acquire properties at market rates and Government as well as others, can acquire them at market rates, and if they do not, it is not a proper description to say that they have been turned out by those who have chosen to pay the price and live in them. I repeat it is very undesirable that controversies based on racial distinctions should be started. In this Presidency particularly, the European and the Indian communities have managed to understand each other much better and to get on in a friendly and sympathetic manner much more than in other presidencies. It is, therefore, regrettable that anything should be done to disturb that satisfactory state of things. Unfortunately for some time the Railway authorities by pointedly providing different waiting-rooms for Europeans and Indians (the one for the Indians being comparatively miserably equipped), have done not a little in creating irritation and heart-burning. And I do trust and hope that the migration of the Bombay Government to the Hills, responsible as it is we have been told for many sins will not further be responsible for the inauguration of a policy that may raise racial distinctions and inequalities. If Government want to secure residences for their officers, that can easily be done by constructing on some of the vacant plots, bunglows sufficient for official requirements, or if necessary by acquiring some from private owners. But if not right I venture to think, that it should be laid down that Indians have no business to flock to the health resorts in their own country, and that such resorts must be as far as possible reserved for Europeans.

THE HON. MR. VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey said:—Mr. President,—I join in congratulating Government on the prosperous condition of the finances of this Presidency as now laid before us. The Hon'ble Sir James Monteath has with his usual care and ability, shown us with perfect clearness the favourable nature of the new provincial settlement. He has informed us that the expectation of obtaining a larger share of growing revenues has been realised, and that the Presidency will now profit twice as much as before by the growth of the two very important branches of income—Land Revenue, and Excise. He further hopes that out of the revenue expected to accrue under the terms of the settlement, Government will be able to make provision for rapid improvements both in the details of administration and in matters more directly calculated to promote the welfare of the people. It must be a matter of congratulation to him that, on the eve of his retirement, he leaves the finances of the Presidency in such a satisfactory position. The two most salient features of the new settlement are its quasi-permanent character and the minimum guarantee of the provincial share under the heading "Land Revenue." This will certainly, in ordinary circumstances, give us a fairly standard revenue, a condition which is indispensable in a sound and responsible administration. Mr. President, the satisfaction which we enjoy in our favourable finances is very largely increased when we see how well the extra revenue is proposed to be utilised. The provision of a further sum of Rupees five lacs this year for primary education is a satisfactory advance in that direction and the grants of Rupees seven lacs (for aid to District Local Boards will be a welcome relief to them in their present position. The amount of Rs. 2,88,000 set apart for the proposed Museum in Bombay when taken together with the resolution recently passed at the Executive Committee of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales' Reception Committee gives us hope that after all Bombay will not have to wait very long before getting the much needed Museum.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The increased provision of Rs. 63,000 in the Budget for agricultural experiments and education in addition to Rs. 44,000 for buildings at the farms is particularly welcome, and no less is the increase in the number of experimental farms during the last year. The success so far gained in this direction gives great hope for the future. For instance, the growing of cotton from Egyptian seeds in Sindh has been eminently successful. The climate of Sindh, being similar to that of Egypt with large perennial canals, makes that part of the Presidency admirably suitable for growing Egyptian cotton. Those who took the trouble to minutely examine the samples of this Sindh-grown cotton at the recent Bombay Exhibition cannot but have been struck with the length and silkiness of its fibre. Any impetus given to the cultivation of this seed will benefit not only the Zamindars there, but also the cotton industry generally. I find from the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture 1903-04 that, with satisfactory introduction of the Egyptian cotton it is confidently anticipated that 2,00,000 bales of this cotton may be annually made available in the near future. Now, Mr. President, only those who have knowledge of the Indian cotton industry can appreciate what this means. It will revolutionize the whole Cotton Industry by enabling us to manufacture finer yarn and cloth for which the Indian demand is enormous. It will be said that Europe would out-bid us for the cotton, but who would doubt the capability of a country growing its own cotton and having a home-consuming market to hold its own against any outside competition. I understand the area sown this year by Zemindars is about 2000 acres. I think Government will be doing a great deal in the solution of the problem of securing long-stapled cotton in India if they encourage this crop by giving special facilities and concessions. The Hon'ble Sir James Monteath, in one of his speeches, struck the right chord when he said that what was most needed were men specially trained to undertake experiments and to instruct cultivators in the advantages of improved cultivation; with a large number of such men, progress must necessarily be slow. Mr. President, now is the time to take action. Our finances are in a sound state but even apart from that, the Government of India has set apart Rupees twenty lacs for agricultural improvements and education for the different Presidencies. The ultimate aim which the Government of India has set before itself in this matter is the establishment of an experimental farm in each large tract of the country, supplemented by numerous small demonstration farms, the creation of an agricultural college, teaching up to a three years' course in each of the larger provinces and the provision of an expert staff in connection with these colleges for the purposes of research as well as education. So far as the experimental and demonstration farms are concerned, we have already made a very good beginning and we should now make it our endeavour to fully carry out the second part of that programme, namely, the establishment of the college and the provision of an expert staff. The urgent necessity of a first Class Agricultural College established in a central and convenient position such as Poona for training the class of persons referred to by Sir James, not only for the ordinary duties of supervising, but also for the higher province of experiment and research cannot be denied. I hope that for such an object it will not be difficult to secure a fair share of the Rupees twenty lacs set apart by the Government of India. Before concluding this subject I would like to take the liberty of suggesting the desirability of holding annual Exhibitions of agricultural produce and implements in different districts on as large a scale as was done at the Bombay Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition. Mr President, the interest with which the hundreds of cultivators attended the lectures and the demonstrations at the Exhibition are fully known to Government. The Hon'ble Sir James Monteath attended on several occasions to judge what interest was taken by the agriculturists and must have been fully satisfied. The cost of holding such exhibitions will not, I submit, Mr President, be at all heavy, as the material for holding such exhibitions are generally at hand in Government farms.

MAHABLESHWAR LEASES.

Last year I referred at some length to the objections the property owners of Mahableshwar had to the new form of lease. It is now over a year and the matter is still as it stood then. Only one lease has been taken on the new terms, and, if I may be permitted to say it, the house-owners are naturally in a state of unrest about their position. All these years, properties have been bought and sold on the clear assumption that the leases were renewable on the same terms. However, all that could be urged has been urged both here and outside, and I think it is but fair to them that Government should sympathetically reconsider the terms of lease, but if not, at least Government should omit clause O under which even the house-owner may be prevented from occupying his own house. The Hon'ble Sir James Monteath, on the last occasion, assured the Council that any owner who wished to occupy his own home needed not to fear being turned out; well, Mr President, if this statement is to be taken as a clear declaration of Government as to their intentions with regard to these new leases, is it too much to request Government to specify this in the lease itself? Even under the Cantonments (House Accommodation) Act 1902, an Act which was passed specially to make better provision for securing house accommodation for military officers in Cantonments, an admitted urgent necessity, it is provided under Section 11 that no notice shall be issued under Section 6, i.e., to exercise the right of occupation for military officers, if the house is occupied by the owner. Mr President, if the right of the owner to occupy his own house is thus protected even by the Government of India, is it unfair if we ask the same protection where the case is certainly less urgent?

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

I will now refer to that branch of education which most concerns the mercantile community. I mean "commercial education." It is a question on which I claim to speak with some experience and I know there is a keen demand for that education. What is the present position? In 1902 two subjects, Elementary Book Keeping and Elementary Correspondence, were introduced as voluntary subjects in the School Final Examination, Government supervise anually the London Chamber of Commerce examinations. There is a commercial college established by the Byramji Jeejeebhy Charitable Institution, where none but Parsees are admitted, and there are other two or three private classes to prepare young men for the London Chamber of Commerce examination. That is the sum total of what is being done for commercial education at present. There is not a single institution where young men of all classes can get themselves trained in an organised course and under proper supervision for mercantile lines. Mr. President, is it not a matter of surprise that this Presidency, the commercial and industrial activites of which make other countries envious and which make the city of Bombay proud of its position in the commercial cities of the world bearing as it does the motto "Urbs Prima in Indis", commanding most of the Import and Export trade of Western India amounting to 132 crores of rupees, excluding the enormous Home trade which it is impossible to guage even approximately, possessing one of the largest industries that India can boast of, I mean the Cotton Mills, is it not, Mr. President, a matter of surprise that such a Presidency should have remained till now in such a position? I do not think it is at all necessary for me to dilate at, any length in this Council upon the necessity of commercial education. It is enough to mention that all civilized countries have recognised the importance of this education. For instance, Germany alone with a population of 5,03,45,000 has 429 institutions for imparting secondary and higher commercial education. To say that Government has not appreciated the necessity of such an education is very far from being accurate. Refering to the records we find that from the year 1883, when Lord Ripon's Education Commission made its report, down to the present year we see everywhere signs of sympathetic consideration of the question. In 1883 the Government of India endorsing the recommendation of the Education Commission said, "every variety of study should be encouraged which served to direct the attention of native youth to industrial and commercial pursuits." Soon after that the Madras Government established commercial schools in 1886 and extended them to different towns in the Presidency with fair success. This year the Bengal Government has set apart, Rs. 29,000 for commercial classes in the Presidency College Calcutta, and has also instituted a Local examination in commerce on an organised basis. In Bombay the Hon'ble Mr. Giles in his Annual Reports has been every year referring to this question from the year 1900-1901 in a thoroughly sympathetic manner. He has expressed his conviction that it would soon be found that men, who had been specially trained in commerce, were better clerks, managers and merchants than men who had no special training, and that the development of that form of education would be rapid and would have the support and encouragement of all who desired the commercial prosperity not only of the Bombay Presidency, but of all India. In Bombay, our late Governor, Lord Northcote, took a keen interest in the subject and more than once gave expression to his views on commercial education during his term of office in this Presidency. In his speech from the Chancellor's chair at the Bombay University Convocation of 1901, His Excellency said, "Accumulated wealth, prestige, habits and custom operate powerfully at home to maintain England's commercial supremacy; nevertheless, unless her men of business set their houses in order in good time, she will find it difficult to maintain her pre-eminent position in the commercial world. Here in India you have not that accumulated wealth or established position, although, as I have said elsewhere, you have some great possibilities and advantages in the commercial struggle. But to hold the place you may aspire to, commerce should be as thoroughly taught and honoured a study as any other of those branches of learning which an Indian University delights to honour. I only mention the matter as an evidence of the kind of education to which our highest authorities are now devoting their attention, and to which their material support is likely to be given because I wish this University, as the highest educational authority in the Bombay Presidency, not to be backward in recognizing the growing practical importance of these branches of learning". On another occasion Lord Northcote while giving assurance of his real and sincere interest in commercial education and of his doing everything that lay in his power to promote and foster its development said, "I am perfectly confident that any assistance which we—I and my colleagues in the Bombay Government—may be able to give to commercial education will be more than repaid within a very short time by the material benefit the Presidency will derive from increased commercial knowledge. At present the finances of the Bombay Government are in an unsatisfactory condition, but I sincerely trust that a better time is in store for us, and I may say this for myself and on behalf of my colleagues, that one of the objects we have most closely at heart is, when the finances permit, the promotion and fostering of sound technical and commercial education." We know that Mr. President also is in fullest sympathy with the needs of the commercial community. The facts which I have stated clearly show that Government are keenly alive to the necessity of furthering sound Commercial education and if definite steps have not been taken up to the present time it must be attributed to the want of funds, as clearly expressed by H. E. Lord Northcote in the name of Government. With our present prosperous condition, I earnestly submit for the consideration of Government whether the time has not arrived for making liberal provision for commercial education in Bombay. The first need is the establishment of a well equipped commercial college and secondly revision of the curriculum for pupils of secondary schools aspiring to a Commercial career. These two steps supplemented by liberal special grants-in-aid as in Madras to private institutions which start commercial Schools would meet the demand at least for the present. The institution of examinations for students attending commercial schools and Colleges would follow, as a matter of course. It matters very little to Commercial men whether such examinations are held by Government and certificates given or by the University and diplomas awarded. All we desire is that easy patent means should be at the disposal of trained men to satisfy employers as to their qualifications. I earnestly trust Government will at an early date meet this long-felt want and thus lay the mercantile community under heavy obligation.

THE HON. MR. H. S. DIXIT.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Dixit said:—Mr. President we meet here to-day under more favourable circumstances than we did last year. The Presidency generally has been blessed with rain which might well be deemed sufficient at this stage. No doubt it is said that it is not the regular monsoon but simply a cyclone from the Bay of Bengal and that the monsoon current is weak. We all hope that the current may gain in strength and that, at all events, another cyclone may come to our help at the proper time. Last year I had ventured to suggest that the Financial Statement might be supplied to the press some days before the Council meeting so that the press would be able to criticise it in time to enable Government to consider and reply to such criticism. In dealing with that suggestion my Honourable friend, Sir James Monteath, remarked that if the statement was published and publicly discussed before the meeting he could not see that there would be any use for the meeting at all. I am rather surprised at that remark. Evidently my Honourable friend forgets that the Financial Statement of the Government of India is published and publicly discussed before the meeting and yet the meeting is held and loses none of its interest. One would rather think that the intelligent and often well-informed criticism of the press would materially help the discussion in the Council. I must plead guilty to the charge of not responding to the invitation of my Honourable friend to inform him beforehand of the points that strike me as requiring comment or explanation. I have generally tried to send him a copy of my proposed speech a few hours before the meeting, but I know that cannot give him sufficient time to deal satisfactorily with all the points in the speech. At the same time, it would not be out of place to point out that non-official members have not the same facilities and resources as the members of Government and it must necessarily take them a considerable time to study the details of the Budget. The remedy, therefore, lies in my humble opinion in supplying to non-official members the Budget estimates and Financial Statement at least a month before the meeting. I hope this suggestion will commend itself to your Government.

(Concluded on Page 7.)

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(Concluded from Page 6.)

My Honourable friend, while replying last year to some of my remarks, carried us to Florida and Kamschatkathrew out certain challenges to me and asked me certain questions and all this because I had the temerity to pin my faith on the opinion of Sir Antony MacDonnell and his colleagues on the Famine Commission of 1901 about the pressure of assessment in the Deccan. He says that only one member of that Commission had experience of ryotwari assessments and that member dissented from the statement made by the Commissioner that the assessment in the Deccan is a full assessment. He would, therefore, set it aside as worthless and would have us accept instead the opinion of revenue officers who have served in the Deccan and who, as he says, have watched everything and he challenges me to point to any opinion of any Deccan officers to show that the assessment in the Deccan is anything but light. Now I would ask whether the opinions of such eminent man as Sir Antony MacDonnell and his colleagues are to be brushed aside simply because they had not the good fortune, or shall I say, the misfortune of serving in the poor Deccan districts. On the other hand, one would think that the fact of their being not connected with the Deccan and not wedded to its revenue assessments would rather be an argument in support of the correctness of their view. They were free from bias, and their judgment is, therefore, likely to be more impartial than that of officers who, however honest, cannot but fail to form some attachment for the system under which they have been working. Of course, if the facts had not been properly placed before the Commission or if the members of the commission had not the necessary ability to judge of those facts their judgment would be open to exception. Neither the one nor the other is alleged in this case and it, is therefore, impossible to follow my Honourable friend in his reference to Florida or Kamschatka. If his reasoning were to be applied to all cases, the reports of most commissions would have to be treated as valueless and so also the the judgment of most of our judges. I would next call attention to what my Honourable friend refers to as the dissent of the only member of the Commission, who had experience of Ryotwari assessments. It is clear my Honourable friend refers to Mr. now Sir Frederick) Nicholson and relies on the foot note to para 208 of the report. May I, therefore draw his attention to the fact that Mr. Nicholson does not dissent from para 206 of the Report whereabove the assessment of Deccan districts is dealt with and which express the opinion of the Commission that the assessment in the Deccan districts is a full assessment and that whether moderate or full it can not be collected in short years without forcing the ryots into debt? What the commission do is that they deal with assessments in the Deccan in para 206 and with the assessments in Gujrat in para, 207 and then express in para, 208 their general conclusion that in Bombay the assessment is full. Mr. Nicholson expresses no dissent whatever from the opinion of the Commission as to the assessments in the Deccan and Gujrat but to the general conclusion drawn in para. 208 the report says that Mr. Nicholson considers that this statement viz. about the assessment being full applies only to parts of the Bombay Presidency. The only member, therefore, who had experience of Ryotwari assessments does not help my Honourable friend, and the wonder to me is that he should have thought it fit to cite him as an authority on his side. Now, I come to the challenges thrown out to me by my Honourable friend. At the outset I shall frankly confess that not being an official I have not the privilege of knowing the opinions of the officers of the Deccan about the assessment and that I am unable to quote any opinions of such officers directly to the effect that the assessment in the Deccan is high. But I may be permitted to point out that the percentage of assessment to the gross produce, viz., 20 per cent, in Gujrat and 7 per cent. in the Deccan was evidently based on the figures supplied to them by the Bombay Land Revenue Department. The statement that 20 per cent is a full assessment will I trust, be admitted by my Honourable friend. At all events, the Government of India have themselves considered the assessment in Gujrat to be an exceptionally heavy one as will appear from the letter No. 18053-1711-2 dated the 23rd May 1900 which was addressed by Mr. Holderness on behalf of the Government of India to the Chief Secretary of the Bombay Government. Along with this letter I take the opinion of Mr. Mollison that the profits of cultivation in the Deccan are less than in Gujrat. It is this opinion of Mr. Mollison that I had referred to last year, and I said that the opinion of the Famine Commission about the Deccan assessment being a full one was based on Mr. Mollison's opinion just referred to. My Honourable friend thought that I was committing the crime of imputing to Mr. Mollison the opinion that assessment in the Deccan was full. That he was mistaken will be clear by a reference to the words that I used on the occasion. This is what I said " I also beg to remind him of the deliberate opinion expressed by the Famine Commission of 1901 that the assessment in the Deccan is a full assessment which was based on the opinion of Mr. Mollison the then Deputy Director of Agriculture an opinion which was emphatically endorsed by the Commission viz., that the profits of cultivation in the Deccan are less than in Gujrat the result being that the assessment in the Deccan weighs heavier on the ryot his margin of profit being narrower. It is possible that, owing to my hurriedly reading, my speech my Honourable friend mis-understood what I said. Otherwise I am sure he would not have hurled against me the challenges which he so vehemently did. But, whatever may be the incidence of land revenue in theory, can we shut our eyes to the present condition of the Deccan peasantry? The Bombay Government in their letter to the Government of India which is annexed to the famous Land Revenue Resolution of the latter, replying to Mr. Dutt, wrote as follows on the 30th March 1901, a reply to which my Honourable friend referred me as containing the exposition of the Bombay Government's view on the subject. ' Moreover the sole ground alleged by Mr. Dutt for belief in the increased impoverishment of the Deccan ryot is the incapacity to resist famine. But if there be one thing which has been proved conclusively by the occurrences of the last four years, it is the increase in the resisting power of the Deccan ryot. In the famine of 1876-77, when the revenue was lighter the difficulties of collecting it were much greater. The cultivating classes came in considerable numbers on to relief works, large areas of land were relinquished, the owner emigrating and many of them disappearing altogether. Now however, although this is the third famine in five years and in many places the intervening seasons were not favourable, little if any land has been thrown up by the cultivators of the Deccan. In 1896-97, notwithstanding a failure of crops in the worst-affected districts such as Sholapur and Bijapur as complete and disastrous as could be conceived, the proportion of the cultivating classes which came on to the relief works never exceeded 12 per cent of the total number of cultivators. In their districts the proportion was wholly insignificant. The figures for the past and current years are not yet available, but it is clear that the great bulk of the cultivators have had means in the shape of either saleable assets or credit to support themselves and their families through a second and seem likely to be also able to support themselves and families through a third year of extensive failure of crop within a period of five years. The manner in which such an unprecedented recurrence of calamities has been withstood most cogently disproves the assertion that the ryots of the Deccan are now generally impoverished. It may reasonably be doubted whether in any country in the world so large a proportion of the population could have been thrown out of occupation and deprived of their ordinary means of livelihood for such lengthened periods with less disastrous results." The extract I have read is rather a long one but I have taken the whole paragraph in order that it might not be said that I have omitted anything important. Now I would ask the Council to compare this description with that given by Mr. Enthoven as the result of the census taken only about two months before the date of the letter from which I have quoted. This is what Mr. Enthoven says in that important official document issued under the Government of Bombay I mean the Census Report of the Bombay Presidency, ' Many of the cultivators of the poorer classes, thrifty and improvident alike in the greater part of both areas (Gujrat and Deccan) have lost all assets cattle ornaments, houses, house-hold utensils and in some cases their lands also in spite of the liberal assistance rendered by Government and private charity, and several years must elapse before they regain their normal position." I would also call attention to Mr. Enthoven's explanation as to the comparatively low percentage of the population on relief-works. This is what he says. In the less fertile plains of the Deccan, sturdy Maratha have clung to their ancestral holdings lying baked and sterile in the pitiless glare of a cloudless sky until their debilitated frames were weakened beyond the hope of reconstitution when they quietly passed from the scene of their toil. Respectable families, too proud to accept state charity, have suffered and died in the saddened isolation of their deserted villages." How dissimilar are the two pictures and yet it must be remembered that Mr. Enthoven's conclusions are the result of facts and figures collected by responsible persons specially employed for the purpose. In the light of those facts and figures and the conclusions drawn from them, will not my Hon'ble friend look with an eye of compassion on the poor Deccan ryots who, though admittedly hard-working and thrifty, are in a state of chronic indebtedness and substantially reduce their burden? So far the only permanent relief they have got is about Rs. 3,000 a year. Such being the state of the Deccan it is I must confess heart-rending to learn that revision settlements have been introduced in certain parts of the Sholapur District and that as the result of such settlements the land revenue of those parts has been increased by nearly 50 per cent and in some cases even higher? Sholapur is considered as one of the poorest districts of the Presidency and has suffered severely during the last decade. It is, therefore, difficult to understand how it is sought to justify this increase. Unfortunately the complaint about these revision settlements reached me very late and there has therefore been no time to obtain more detailed information on the subject. I however have ventured to allude to the matter even in the absence of such detailed information because I consider it my duty to draw the attention of Government to a matter about which there is considerable discontent and where there is prima facie ground for complaint. Before I pass on from the subject of land revenue I should like to say a word about the resolution of the Government of India on the subject of suspensions and remissions of land revenue. The resolution, in the main, follows the recommendations of the MacDonnell Commission, the Government of India evidently treating the Commission with more respect and authority than my Hon'ble friend would allow to them. It lays down on the whole liberal principles but it would be interesting to know what rules of practice have been promulgated by your Government with a view to give effect to that resolution and when. It appears the spirit of that resolution has not been carried out in Khandesh where in spite of a bad season very little of the revenue has, I understand, been suspended or remitted. I shall now pass on to another subject which again there is considerable discontent among the ryots, I mean the question of grazing facilities for cattle. Under Section 38 of the Land Revenue Code, lands have to be set apart for free pasturage for the cattle of the village. From a statement which Government were good enough to furnish last year at my instance it is clear that there are some lands set apart in each district for such purpose, but it appears the lands so set apart are not sufficient. I have received complaints from several of my constituents about their insufficiency, and the remarks made by Mr. Gibb in June 1903 while replying to the Commissioner's communication about Mr. Malabari's proposals, go to confirm the truth of those complaints, Mr. Gibb says that, in setting apart land for free pasturage, it has no where been at any time the practice to set apart sufficient for pasture. He adds later on that the so called gairan has in most cases provided nothing more than standing ground for cattle on their way to the grazing and the like. Again there are complaints that some villages have no gairan at all and that in some places the grass in the gairan is sold by auction and also that the cattle of outsiders are allowed to graze there on payment of fees. I humbly submit that such use of the gairan would be a violation of the object for which it has been set apart. Under these circumstances may I appeal to Government to cause detailed inquiries to be made (I say detailed inquiries as contradistinguished from obtaining the mere opinions of Collectors) with a view to ascertain what villages have not gairan sufficient for their needs and to provide the same and also to prevent in future its appropriation to purposes other than the legitimate one for which it is provided? The forest fees both for cut and for grazing have been considerably enhanced during the last few years in several parts of the Presidency. Considerations of revenue have no doubt to be kept in view but the condition of the people claims paramount consideration. Recurring outbreaks of famine and plague have considerably impoverished the people and they deserve to be dealt with as leniently as possible. We have already lost a good portion of our cattle and cannot afford to lose more. I do not know why the statement about cattle is now furnished every five years instead of every year but I would certainly desire to see it published every year. Cattle are the mainstay of the people and their number would afford a good index to the condition of the ryots. May I therefore suggest that the statement be furnished annually as before? While on this subject I may allude to the complaint I made last year about prosecutions in Khandesh for taking Anjan leaves. In answer to a question asked by me on the subject Government were good enough to make an inquiry. The matter was referred to the Collector of Khandesh and that officer reported that it was not a fact that persons had been prosecuted and heavily fined on a large scale for removing Anjan leaves and added that there had been a certain number of cases near Dhulia where the Bhils and others had endeavoured to raid the forest without adequate excuse, but that the number of cases had not been exaordinarily large nor had the sentences (except possibly in one case) been excessive. Mr. Curtis however not having given a statement of the number of prosecutions and the sentences awarded in each case was requested to furnish the same. The statement was accordingly furnished and placed on the Council table. The statement is rather interesting. It shows that between the 17th July and 17th September, a period of just two months, there were as many as 25 prosecutions, that the alleged damage to the forest caused in all the cases put together was valued at at Rs. 23, while the aggregate punishment came to a fine of Rs 393 and rigorous imprisonment of 11 months and 13 days. In 4 cases in which the offenders were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month each, the damage caused was 1 anna, 1 rupee 2 rupees 8 annas, 12 annas and 1 rupee respectively. And yet Mr. Curtis says that the number of cases is not large nor the sentences excessive. That shows how much depends upon the way things are looked at. I am afraid that also explains why though there were loud and persistent cries of scarcity of fodder in the parts where these prosecutions took place, Mr. Curtis would not see any such scarcity and allow Anjan leaves to be taken while in the neighbouring talukas of the Nassick district the concession of allowing the leaves to be taken was readily given by the Collector of the district. I do venture to submit that the interests of Government will, instead of suffering gain materially by a sympathetic treatment of the people. I hope and trust the officers of Government will ever continue to bear in mind the memorable words of our late Sovereign that in the contentment of the people lies the best reward to Government. Last year I had placed before the Council certain facts and figures showing the operation of the present irrigation rates and submitted that they were very high and that, in consequence the area under irrigation, showed very little expansion. I do not know whether Government have been good enough to investigate the matter and if so with what result. If not may I request that the matter may be considered and such orders issued as Government may think fit having regard to the result of their investigation?

THE HON. MR. C. H. ARMSTRONG.

The Hon. Mr. C.H. Armstrong said, Mr. President,—The few remarks I desire to make have reference to the City of Bombay only. And first I would refer for a few moments to a subject in which Bombay is just now taking a good deal of interest and that is the question of Local Communications in the City and Island. When towards the end of last year the Bombay Government consulted the Bombay Chamber of Commerce regarding future Trade Depots, Railway arrangements for long distance journeys and other cognate matters it was felt by the Committee of the Chamber that the whole question of Local Communications might with advantage be discussed now, that the Cotton Green is about to be moved to Mazagon and now that we are shortly to have an Electric Tram Service. And a reply in this sense was forwarded on the 10th November. In a second and quite recent communication the Chamber suggested that the whole question should be submitted for report to a thoroughly representative Committee and in this they have the support of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay. To this letter a reply was received last week which I cannot but regard as disappointing for reasons which I will briefly state. But before doing so I would remark that unless money can be found to enlarge the Victoria Terminus and to widen the Railway Track the Line south of Grant Road cannot be done away with for the view the Chamber have all along held has been that any curtailment of Railway facilities for suburban traffic in one direction must be met by an equal or enlarged extension in another, and I mention this specially because from several remarks in the letter to which I refer this point appears to have been lost sight of. Coming to the letter itself I note that the reason why an Overbridge must be built at Marine Lines is because a connection with Carnac Road was recommended by the Extension Committee of 1887 and by the Overbridges Committee in 1890, but this was long before the Improvement Trust came into existence by whom a fine wide thoroughfare from the Queen's Road to the Crawford Market is now being completed. With this road which must become a popular one almost finished, it is, perhaps possible to doubt the usefulness of another road only about two hundred yards away connecting the sea front with the Carnac Road. I do not know if this point has been carefully considered but if the new road along side the sea is to be only from Marine Lines to Chaupatti it can hardly have a large through traffic, for the Queen's Road for various reasons will be more convenient. With all the changes that have taken place in Bombay the last few years, and bearing in mind the changes that are about to take place, one can hardly accept the recommendations of a Committee 15 to 20 years ago as an accurate guide to the requirements of the present day. That a bridge over the B. B. and C. I. Railway may be necessary if the line remains I will not argue at this stage, but why the one proposed is to be only 50ft. which means only 30 to 35ft. of actual roadway. I do not understand and that the best site is the Marine Lines is, I think, very doubtful. I would therefore urge that this question along with others be submitted for report to a thoroughly representative Committee with instructions to deal comprehensively with the whole question of local communications bearing in mind the great changes that are taking place in Bombay and bearing in mind also that any mistake or half measures at the present time must affect the City's welfare hereafter. In the letter I refer to the difficulty of dealing with the suburban traffic at the Victoria Terminus is dealt with and dismissed in two lines because it would mean, and this is the only objection stated—" A most costly extension of permanent way and station in the most populous part of the town." I do not quite know how to interpret this remark in view of the 3rd question put by Government in their first letter in which the suggestion is made that all through trains for passengers from and to distant stations (an increasing number as time goes on) should be run to and from Victoria Terminus. In this idea I concur, but the suggestion could hardly be attained, I imagine without additional facilities at the Terminus and along the track south of the connecting point at Dadar. The up-country passenger traffic now carried along the B. B. & C. I. Railway is considerable and could not, I should say, be dealt with at the Victoria Terminus without some additional expenditure. If then this is the intention why not spend a little more so as to include the suburban traffic as well which could be worked to the Victoria Terminus at the same cost to passengers as at present. If this were done the traffic between Grant Road and stations further south would be the only point for consideration and as the number of Season Ticket Holders on this section is not, I believe, excessive the question may not be a difficult one to solve. A largely reduced traffic between Grant Road and Church Gate would only need a few trains, and the overbridges now under contemplation would not then be required. And that the whole question might be referred to a Committee is surely possible notwithstanding the fact that the liability of the B. B. and C. I. Railway will cease at the end of this year. The amount for which the Company is responsible for this bridge is stated in the letter I am referring to as only 3,01 lakhs and even if the Government of India were not taking over the line at the end of the year the sum in question is so small that it should not, I venture to think, be urged as a reason for declining to go the matter further consideration. I think the Committee might well be asked to advise if at the southern end of the City it would not be possible to deal with the Railway traffic on one side of the Island only instead of on both as at present. The opportunities that must shortly occur of improving Railway facilities when the northern end of the Fort comes to be dealt with under an Improvement Trust Scheme are considerable and there is, I think, a very general feeling that if the suburban traffic could then be brought into the centre of the fort it would avoid congestion and be a very suitable arrangement. The whole question seems to be one of money. If there is none available and this I cannot believe, excepting the amount recoverable from the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for overbridges we may have, it appears, in the future a road along the sea front from Marine Lines to Chaupatty only instead of a main thoroughfare from Colaba to Malabar Hill, which is necessary and urgently needed; an overbridge at Marine Lines connecting with Main roads near the Framji Cawasji Institute, which will be equally well served by the new Improvement Trust Road; and the whole of the West front of Bombay more or less hemmed in by a railway as has been the case for so many years. That it is possible to solve the question more satisfactorily I will not say positively at this juncture, but that it requires further consideration is an opinion very generally held. I would therefore urge that a Committee be appointed to report fully on the whole question. Every year that passes will make the problem of the sea face a more difficult one to solve, and the present I would submit is a unique opportunity for considering the matter. The position now existing is admittedly unsatisfactory and should not be perpetuated end as a Committee could certainly show that suburban passengers could be brought for the same cost as at present to the Victoria Terminus and could probably suggest satisfactory conditions for the Grant Road—Church Gate traffic it would surely be wise to call for a report on this and other points before proceeding with any new work. The next point I would touch on is Plague and inoculation. It is now, Sir, nearly nine years since plague first broke out in Bombay and the mortality this last cold weather has again been very heavy. Besides causing great havoc by death, plague dislocates or at any rate seriously interferes with the conditions of labour. The mills are hampered by it and wherever labour is employed work is more or less hindered and the cost of labour has increased and is increasing. The subject I admit is a difficult one to deal with because notwithstanding a large annual expenditure we are still much where the ravages of disease. Inoculation is however admitted to be a preventive and the point I desire to draw attention to is how to be done all that is possible to induce the people to be inoculated? Where compulsion is impossible, and, where pressure even in the slightest degree is unadvisable it may be difficult to devise a plan for the inoculation of the masses, but there is without doubt a growing feeling in Bombay that something more might be done to bring home to our large population the benefits of inoculation and it is felt that Government might help the movement in more ways than one. That we ought to make a vigorous effort to free ourselves from plague is patent to every one for valuable lives are being lost every year and much misery is being caused to the poor. The Bombay Millowners, I understand, are making a praiseworthy effort to devise a scheme for the inoculation of their workpeople but even if this should be successful beyond measure it will only deal with about 10 per cent of our population and that not the poorest. Various schemes have lately been put forward—some of them I fear a little impracticable—but, if Government would intervene and offer to help I am sure there are many who would willingly do all in their power to make any scheme that might be decided on a success. Money will, of course, be required for in a matter of this kind nothing can be done without it, but in a city like Bombay with a large working class population a great deal could be done by a judicious outlay of money and there are, I believe, many who would co-operate with Government in a serious endeavour to free the city from plague by inducing the people to come forward and offer themselves for inoculation. We cannot expect to make rapid progress in a matter of this kind but we might be able to prove by one season's work the great value of inoculation by a material decline in the death rate, and, if once this could be shown the masses—if some inducement was still offered—might surely be expected to come forward rather more willingly. And lastly I would draw attention to a rather lengthy correspondence which took place last year between the Chamber of Commerce and the Municipality regarding the License Fee of Rs. 30, which is charged on every godown used for the storage of cotton seed. As you will be aware, Sir, a large export trade has sprung up quite recently in cotton seed the shipments from Bombay last year having amounted to over 1,20,000 tons and there is every prospect of the business increasing. The point of the Chamber's contention with the Municipality was that as cotton seed is neither offensive nor combustible a License Fee should not be charged for its storage. The Municipality were unable to agree, but I submit that the arguments put forward by the Chamber clearly proved their point. The position in which the matter now stands is this that Government have stated that they are prepared to consider the Amendment of Schedule M in which cotton seed is included when any portion of the Municipal Act next comes under amendment, and I trust it may not be long before this unnecessary tax on trade can be dealt with and abolished.

THE HON. DR. R. G. BHANDARKAR.

The Hon. Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar said the Budget this year had been introduced into the Council about six week before the usual time, probably because the President, Sir James Monteath, who had been in charge of the financial affairs of the Presidency would retire from the service about a month hence. Sir James Monteath was the last remaining gentleman of those with whom he (the speaker) came in contact while he was in the educational service and Mr. Bhandarkar could not contemplate his retirement without keen regret. Sir James Monteath was invariably courteous and kind then as well as now. During the year that the speaker had been a member of the Council he had found that Sir James was not one of those, who paid no heed to the views and opinions of others, but had endeavoured to meet his opponents halfway and even yielded to them entirely. Referring to the financial statement, Dr. Bhandarkar said it was in his opinion, very satisfactory. The Government of India deserved their special thanks for contributing seven lakhs for the improvement of their village communications and village sanitation and five lakhs for the promotion of primary education. He was humbly of opinion that they should not wait till the Government of India gave them help to perform their duties in these matters. They should be provided for in their ordinary budget as others were. They had had their local cess for a great many years, but improvements did not seem to have been made, wherever and whenever they were needed. Up to about six years ago there was no road to Pashon a village to the west of Government House and the road to Heughe, was made only about a year or two ago. Perhaps the local fund cess did not yield enough for these purposes. But there was a general impression that the local funds money was not seldom spent on objects which were provincial rather than rural. He quoted instances and asked Government to adopt stringent measures to see that the proceeds of the local cess as well as the grant from the Government of India were spent on their legitimate object the improvement of rural communications. The principal point in connection with village sanitation was the supply of pure drinking water. The funds available should be spent on the multiplication of tanks and reservoirs. But in order to ensure a good sanitary condition the village police should be entrusted with the duty of preventing bathing and washing in the tanks or reservoirs. Another point in village sanitation to which he drew the attention of the Council was the establishment fact that a man could save himself from an attack of plague if he removed in time from his house or hut and lived in a place open to the rays of the sun and fresh air. In villages there was ample fresh air and sun. But these villages, especially in the Southern and certain part of the Central Division were as much liable to attacks of plague as Poona or Bombay. The reason of course, was that the huts in the villages were built very close to each other and built in a manner jealously to exclude sun and fresh air. There was also an accumulation of filth in front of each hut. Now to improve the sanitary condition of Bombay an Improvement Trust had been organised, but nothing was being done for the improvement of Poona, Satara, Ahmednaggar and other district towns. Perhaps the expense of doing anything for these towns was forbidding. But the improvement of villages in his opinion would not entail enormous expense. The Sanitary Engineer should draw up a plan for re-building huts in villages and the police should be empowered to compel owners to rebuild them in accordance with that plan. Sometimes in bad cases the whole villages when affected might be burnt and money provided for rebuilding the huts. But such cases must, of course, be rare. But in this matter of village sanitation certain habits of the people should be changed. His honourable friend Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola had a great faith in primary education as the means of effecting the change. But he (the speaker) had seen B. A's and M. A's living in houses from which the sun and fresh air were entirely excluded and who were careless as regarded the water they drank, though a sort of traditional, but not real, cleanliness was attenned to. It appeared to him, however, that if a few obvious sanitary principles were instilled into the minds of the pupils in primary schools it might do some good. The grant given for primary education last year, would be continued. He suggested that the grant should be partially used in forgoing the fees in rural schools and giving free education to the sons of agriculturists and ordinary labourers. A portion of it should also be used in opening more female schools. The object of the Government of India in passing the Universities Act was to improve the quality of higher education. For that perpose they had secured that the students of colleges should be always under the eye of the teacher. The ideal aimed at was that a college should form a distinct community by itself composed of students, fellows and professors living within the same precincts, though the plan of hostels for students away from the college premises were obliged to put up with. A good college must be located in a quiet place away from the bustle of a town. Dr. Bhandarkar commented at some length on the situation of the Elphinstone College, which he said was quite unsuitable. He suggested that a new building should be constructed for the college in a place, a few miles distant from Bombay and accessible by either the B. B. & C. I. or the G. I. P. Railways. The site selected should be somewhere between Bandra and Boriv.i. The Deccan College had under the fostering care of Government grown into a model college though its quiet had also been since it was erected, disturbed by the regiment of Sappers and Miners being located there. He saw that the Museum Committee appointed by Government last year had recommended an expenditure of ten lakhs. The amount of three lakhs granted by the Government of India last year was still available and he hoped the Government of India would be approached to make it up to ten lakhs or something else be done to carry out the project, which it would be derogatory to the position of Bombay as a leading city in India to abandon for want of means.

THE HON. THE CHIEF OF KURUNDWAD.

The Hon. the Chief of Kurundwad thanked Government on behalf of the Sirdars and Inamdars of the Deccan for the measures which Government had hitherto taken for the recovery of the Inamdars and Sirdars' land revenue, receivable by them from villages situated in the regulation districts. He was, however, sorry to say that much still remained to be done to remedy the evil. Government had by a resolution abolished the long established practice of "bagdars" and the village officers, receiving their dues and remunerations in the village itself at the hands of the Inamdars. The result had been to lower the Inamdars in the eyes of village officials and the general public. The remuneration of Patels and Kulkarnis, which was paid by the Inamdars made the village officers alive to the interests of the Inamdars who naturally insisted on their own revenue being collected before making payment to the village officials. But by the aforesaid resolution the remuneration was taken to the Taluka Treasuries and paid to the village officers without even an inquiry being made as to whether the Inamdars' revenue was collected. Consequently the village officers generally did not care for the Inamdars and did not collect their revenue. It was, therefore necessary that the village offices should either receive their remuneration from the Inamdars as was the case till 1867 or it should not be paid to them by the Mamlatdar without a certificate from the Inamdars that all necessary and proper steps had been taken for the recovery of their revenue. Government had imposed upon the Inamdars a condition that they must, if they wanted powers under sections 88 of the Land Revenue Code, undertake to grant suspensions and remissions to tenants in times of scarcity and famine but they had not as yet passed any resolution that an abatement in the "Judi" payable by the Inamdars in proportion to the remissions would be granted. This was very hard and he (the speaker) asked Government to consider whether the Inamdars should be made to pay in times of famine. Government were contemplating a revision of the Land Revenue Code and the rules thereunder, and he suggested that intelligent Inamdars should be consulted before drafting amendments in regard to those sections of the Code, which concerned their class. He recommended this because when once Government had committed themselves to particular amendments, it becomes difficult to have them altered. In conclusion he repeated his request of last year that some provision for religious instructions should be made at the Raj Kumar College of Rajkote where minor Chiefs of the Deccan were sent by Government for education. These Chiefs would be called upon when invested with powers to discharge not only administrative but also social duties in their own states; and they would lose much in the estimation of their subjects if they exhibited ignorance of or contempt for social and religious ways of their forefathers. The matter was one of great importance and he sincerely trusted it would attract the early attention Government.

THE HON. MR. D. R. CHICHGAR.

The Hon. D. R. Chichgar said: Mr. President,—It is my pleasant duty to congratulate the Hon. Member on the Budget he has presented to the Council. It bears evidence of the fact that the fullest advantage is taken by the Government of the limited opportunities afforded for initiating and extending reforms in the administration of this Presidency. The document is remarkable for its lucidity of exposition and bears the stamp of the distinguished ability which we have been accustomed to look for one the part of its author, and which I join with the public in regretting will not be available to us here much longer. On the eve of the retirement of the Hon. Sir James Monteath after a long and honourable career I may be permitted to say that, in him Government will lose one of its ablest officers, who has given the best part of his life to the conscientious discharge of the varied duties assigned to him. In the course of a career so long occasions must arise when a strong, capable and straightforward officer of Government should differ from exponents of Public opinion. Such differences—healthy differences—are however, not only permissible but as they spring from the same conscientious regard for public good, on both sides, I believe they are positively advantageous in the end. I trust while enjoying his well-earned rest in his own home for many years to come Sir James will still find means to give the benefit of his close study and wide experience of men and matters of this Presidency. Coming to the provisions in the Budget, I notice that the Hon. Member has been constrained to allow no less than about 17 lakhs for Famine charges. The prospects of the monsoon now appear to be more favourable than could have been anticipated when the Budget was framed. It may be hoped that should the rainfall demand a much smaller provision than has been entered in the Budget, the amount thus released may be utilized towards educational and other objects of obvious public utility; for instance, towards the partial execution of the project for establishing a museum worthy of "Urbs Prima Indis," which is understood now to be under the consideration of Government.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The additional grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for the development of Primary Education and the other grants for educational purposes, including the grant of Rs. 63,000 for reforms of the University, are an earnest of the deep interest Government takes in Education. I hope in future years substantial additions to these grants will be made to place all education on a more sound and satisfactory basis. The education of the large majority of our citizens, our merchants, and of the subordinate officers of Government finishes with the High School, and this fact is sufficient to show the great importance of secondary education in our system, and the necessity of trained teachers for the secondary schools. At the moment the bulk of the second yary school teachers, from want of opportunities, cannot rise to the high standard of teaching necessary to the formation of character, &c. They are no doubt, doing good work within their own sphere, but their training will considerably increase their usefulness. It is, therefore, satisfactory to learn that the Director of Public Instructions has in contemplation the appointment of an English educationist of eminence for the purposes of teaching the secondary school teachers according to the latest methods and ideals. For the primary school teachers also the same high authority has recently suggested the formation of normal classes in the City. These measures will go a very long way in improving the present system very considerably. I feel satisfied that this reform to which I referred from my place in the Council last year, will soon be an accomplished fact under the enlightened administration of the Hon. Mr. Giles.

I need not dwell again this year upon the importance of manual training as an essential part of all school education as it has now been universally recognized to be conducive not only to the growth and development of the mind, but to the production of suitable material for technical and handicraft education rid, as it will, our young men of their aversion to and dislike for manly, machinical and industrial pursuits, thus reducing the pressure for service as clerks. I will content myself by observing nearly in the words of a great administrator of the West that the most colossal improvement which recent years have seen in education lies in the introduction of the manual training schools, not because they will give us a people more hardy and practical for domestic life and better skilled in trades, but because they will give us citizens with an entirely different educational and intellectual fibre, laboratory work and school-workshop work engender a habit of observation and a knowledge of the difference between accuracy and vagueness and an insight into the inadequacy of all verbal accounts of real phenomenon which once brought into the mind will remain there as life-long possessions. They confer precision, they give honesty, they beget a habit of self-reliance, they occupy the pupil in a way most congruous with the spontaneous interests of his age. They absorb him and leave impressions durable and profound. Compared with the youth taught by these methods, one brought up exclusively by books carries through life certain remote mess from reality, he stands as it were out of the pale and feels that he stand so, and often suffers a kind of melancholy from which he might have been rescued by a more real education. An awakening in this respect is becoming slowly visible as evidence the increasing number of educated youths, Lawyers, University men, even of the Punjab where education is of recent growth, who engage themselves in the mill and other industries and who undertake, organise and superintend some of the industrial and commercial concerns here, in Bombay and in the country. If the guidance and direction of Government are made available to the youths of the country in these matters, progress will be speedy and certain. Already Government are growing more keenly alive to this fact. They have started a Commercial Bureau and an Agricultural Bureau: they have manned these departments with some of the ablest men available, two—Mr. Harvey and Mr. Noel Paton—being specially selected from this Presidency for their distinguished merits for the Commercial Bureau. As to the Agricultural Bureau, they have selected Mr. Sly of the C.P., one of the ablest and best officers of Government. I hope the endeavours of Government will derive strength from efforts on similar lines on the part of the people and that the combined activity will bear abundant fruit.

THE HON. MR. G. K. PAREKH.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh said:—Mr. President—A new circumstance in connection with the present financial statement is the character of the new Provincial Contract: Since the contract system was introduced the contracts were for fixed periods at the end of which, their terms were liable to revision. The present contract is not limited in point of time, and its terms will be liable to revision only when it is found that there is something like a lasting variation in the initial standard of revenue and expenditure under any head or when the Imperial Government feels such financial embarrassment that it has either to impose fresh taxation or to seek assistance from the Provinces. Another important change in the contract is that when the Provincial share in the land revenue falls short of Rs. 189,25,000 the deficit is to be made up from other imperial resources. This condition of minimum guarantee though it may not altogether save the Provincial Exchequer from serious financial embarrassment still it would prevent it from being reduced to that condition of utter financial helplessness in which it found four or five years ago. I have no doubt that the new contract will prove more workable and convenient than the contracts under the old system, and the financial condition of the Presidency will be much better under it. In September last the Government of this Presidency issued their rules about suspending the collection of revenue and of remitting it when crops wholly or partially fail over large areas.

ARGUMENTS.

Since the publication of the above rules the Government of India have published an exhaustive Resolution of 25th March 1905, in which they have expressed their views on the questions of suspension and remission of revenue with great lucidity. The rules of this Government have been construed by the district officers as authorising the suspension of the revenue when the outturn is under six annas of the normal. Government of India in their above Resolution without prescribing anything, suggest the propriety of giving suspension to the extent of 25 per cent., when the crop is normal. Without going so far as to urge that in all tracts in all parts of the Presidency, suspensions to the extent of 25 per cent. should be given when the crop is between 8 and 6 annas, I submit that in Gujarat where the lands are fully assessed if not more it is most desirable that suspensions should be given under the circumstances. Most of the Talukas have been assessed on the assumption that they were rich and stable tracts and in fixing the assessments such failure of crop as have occurred this year have not been taken into account. In such places when the outturn is short of 8 annas sufficient margin would not be left with average cultivators, if the full assessment is collected from them. I submit that for the districts of Gujarat in any case the rule should be so modified as to allow suspensions to the extent of 25 per cent, when the crops are only four to six annas of the normal. I have next to observe that the Government of India have laid down that the announcement of the relief to be granted should be made as promptly as possible after the extent of the failure of crops becomes ascertainable. But here no such announcements were made but numbers of people were engaged and elaborate statements were prepared for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of crops of each individual field and each individual revenue payer. I do not think it should have been the intention of Government that such minute enquiries should be made before the relief is announced. Another point to which I wish to refer in connection with this question is that for some districts the survey officers in course of the surveys have prepared tables showing the normal yield per acre of each crop. Is is desirable as far as possible that the officers who have to determine the extent of failure should have some standard upon which to base their conclusion, and I submit that the survey officers' tables should be the best guides for ascertaining the quantity of normal yield of a particular area. Great weight ought to be attached to them as they are the bases in which the survey assessments are fixed. In connection with this question I wish to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact that arbitrary methods adopted in the Broach District for determining the extent of relief which should be given to the people have caused to them much dissatisfaction. They feel as if the revenue officer are merely seeking devices for avoiding the giving of relief to the extent to which it was the intention of Government to give. In one Taluka suspension was given for waste lands and fallows and lands in which the crops entirely failed. In another Taluka no relief was given in respect of such lands unless they exceeded 1-4 of the entire area held by that cultivator. It would be very desirable if Government themselves lay down the particular method their approve of ascertaining the facts.

AGRICULTURAL DISABILITIES.

I have asked a question with reference to the attachments of agricultural cattle, agricultural appliances, wearing apparel mattresse, cots, eating and drinking pots of the poor agriculturists of the village of Telva and Sarthan in the Amreliar Taluka. I have taken the names of the attached property from the notices of sales served by the revenue officers on the defaulters. Government have actually issued orders directing that such petty articles of daily use ought not to be attached. These attachments show to what extent harsh measures are adopted for the purpose of recovering the Government Revenue. If in the matter of suspensions arbitrary methods had not been adopted and if the orders of Government had been carried out in the sense in which they were understood by ordinary people I do not think any necessity for taking such measures would have arisen. I shall next proceed to submit a few remarks in connection with the condition of the Bara or coast villages of Gujarat. All along the coast of the Gulf of Cambay, whether it be Jambusar or Bagra Hansot or Orpad one meets with the same story. Lands which at one time were fairly prosperous have become gradually deteriorated and have now become much impoverished. Government have taken measure for checking the deterioration and for restoring the lands, but they have proved unsuccessful and in some cases the application of the remedies has done more harm than good. These Bara lands of the different talukas comprise a large area and I suggest that Government will call in the aid of some scientific experts from without for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is not some practical remedy for the evil. I have on a previous occasion referred to the high assessment on Bhata lands and suggested that these assessments require revision. Opposite the city of Broach there is a village of the name of Borbhata which contains a large quantity of lands which have been classed as Bhata. The survey assessment on these lands have been found to be so heavy that a large quantity of the Borbhata lands were relinquished some years ago and have remained waste for a long time. The revision survey of the Broach Taluka took place only a few years ago; but no reduction sufficient to induce people to take up these lands took place. The Collector is now attempting to induce people to take up these lands at rates much below those fixed at the revision survey. This shows that there was some wrong principle adopted for the valuation of the Bhata lands of Broach.

NON-TRANSFERABLE HOLDINGS.

I next propose to offer a few remarks on the application of the provision of Section 73A of the Land Revenue code, which renders holdings non-transferable to some of the villages of the Nandurbar Taluka of Khandesh at a recent

greatest good to the country. It was unnecessary for him to dilate at great length upon the subject, but he should like to say that if it was possible to arrange better intercourse between the leaders of public opinion on the one side and the leading officials on the other, a great deal of misapprehension and misunderstanding would be removed, and that the work of administration would be greatly benefited if both sides did their utmost to meet together on a common platform and devise measures for the greatest good of the greatest number.

THE HON. MR. KHARE.

The Hon. Mr. Daji A. Khare said:—This year they began with a new contract with the Government of India, and it was to be hoped that the new contract would coincide with a cycle of prosperous year for this Presidency. The rains, though late, had begun well, and he hoped and trusted that they would hold and give them at least a normal season. As to the financial statement he wished it had been circulated some time earlier. Although it might be that they could not claim to have it circulated a fortnight before the day of the meeting yet having been accustomed to having the statement supplied two weeks before the day of discussion, he thought that this year there would be no departure. It might be said that even as it was the fact that the statement was sent to the members some days before the meeting was in itself a concession. He must say they were all thankful for it. But, in a matter of this sort when they were presented with a large number of figures it was necessary for one who was not accustomed to deal with figures every day of his life, a little longer time for perusal was desirable. Coming to the budget itself, he referred to the salary paid to teachers in the primary schools and pointed out that in a large number of cases it was as low as Rs. 7. He thought there should be an increase of pay all round to the teachers in Vernacular schools. Their lot was to be commiserated, because they were an important body in the country and they had the future of the boys greatly in their hands. He next referred to the question of land revenue in the matter of the revised survey of the taluka of Mahad in the Colaba collectorate. Although some re-adjustment had been made in grouping and in the rates, yet on the whole there was an increase in the assessment all round. He also referred to revision settlement in the district of Bijapur, in some talukas of which revenue survey was in progress. The district had always been a backward one in the matter of agricultural prosperity, and he did not think that it now possessed any additional advantage to justify the assessment being increased. It might be said that there was the railway from Hotgi to Gadag. But that line of communication had not brought any additional prosperity to the district. No doubt it had facilitated transport, but in a district which was almost always famine stricken, such a line might be useful to bring in food but was of no use whatever in the matter of bringing promt aid to the agriculturists. They had generally nothing to sell. The people of the district had already suffered much from famine and plague, and had lost all staying power. He would, therefore, appeal to the Government on behalf of that district, not to allow the assessment being raised. Then again he had received reliable information as to how lands of agriculturists were forfeited because they had not paid two instalments of tagavi debts. He was informed that stringent orders had been issued for that purpose by the Collector. During the past season there was hardly any crop in this district. In some of the talukas it was estimated at two or three annas and in the other not more than five or six annas, and it was certainly unjust to order forfeiture of such lands under such circumstances. He was sure Government would direct some inquiry in the matter and would be pleased to see that the orders he had referred if really issued, were revoked at early as possible. In the same connection he would refer to the payments made to village officers and to Talatis. Recent legislation and the gradual development of the administration had laid an amount of burden of work on the shoulder of the people which it was impossible to expect them to perform satisfactorily, and the pittance they got in the shape of pay was very small compared with the duties they had to perform. The work they had to perform if properly realised, would astound any person. There was one point, which it was desirable, should be referred to because it had caused very widespread misunderstanding. Last year the Hon. Mr. Khandalawalla, at the discussion of the budget, requested the Government of Bombay to issue notifications in connection with section 107 of the Transfer of Property Act allowing leases of immoveable property for a year or less to be made by unregistered instruments. As the irony of fate would have it, this request was followed by a Government notification making leases of immoveable property for less than a year compulsorily registrable. This caused a general flutter, the people in the Presidency having been put under the impression that the notification applied to all immoveable property including agricultural land. This was mainly due to the Government notification being so vaguely worded, no care having been taken to notify that the modification applied to immoveable property other than agricultural. However it was satisfactory to note that in May last Government had practically cancelled this notification and had now notified that leases for less than a year might be good without registration. In concluding his remarks, Mr Khare said the honourable members had expressed their appreciation of the treatment they had received at the hands of the Hon. Sir James Monteath. He did not intend to expatiate upon that, but he would only say from his own personal experience that in Select Committee Sir James always showed his desire to meet any proposal made by non official members as far as it lay in his power. He even took the popular side at the risk of dissatisfying the officials.

The Council at this stage adjourned to this day.

INTERPELLATIONS.

SALARY OF THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL.

Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad asked: (1.) Whether Government are now in a position to announce their decision regarding the desirability of putting the Administrator-General of Bombay on a fixed salary? (2.) Whether Government will be pleased to state the conditions as to salary, etc., on which the appointment to the said post will be made?

Government replied:—(1.) The proposal has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. (2.) The appointment will be ordinarily filled by a barrister, will carry a salary of Rs. 2,000—100—2,500, and the incumbent will be admitted to the favourable leave and pension rules applicable to barrister appointments.

SIND SADAR COURT.

Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad asked: Whether any, and, if so, what, decision has been arrived at about the reconstitution of the Sadar Court in Sind?

Answer was that no decision had yet been reached.

COLLEGE QUARTERS.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad asked:—Whether Government will be pleased to state the number of students who applied for accommodation in residential quarters of the Elphinstone College and Deccan College, respectively, at the beginning of this year and the number of those from among them whose applications it was found possible to grant?

Government replied that the number of students who applied for accommodation in the residential quarters at the beginning of the year 1905 at the Elphinstone College was 112 and at the Deccan College 193, the number of applications refused being 83 and 43, respectively.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad asked:—Whether Government are now in a position to make a statement as to what sum they expect to get from the Government of India as a special assignment in support of University education in this Presidency, and in what manner they propose to distribute the said sum?

Answer given by Government was:—The grant sanctioned by the Government of India is Rs. 83,000 and Government are awaiting the recommendations of the Syndicate as to how the allotment should be utilised.

PROPOSED DIVISION OF KHANDESH.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit asked: Is it a fact that Khandesh is to be divided into two unequal parts, one with seven talukas, one peta and three Civil Courts, and the other with ten talukas, three petas and six Civil Courts? If so, will Government make the divisions as far as possible equal? Will Government be pleased to place the correspondence and other papers relating to the division of the district on the Council Table? Is the division contemplated by Government announced to the public before-hand?

The reply was: It is proposed to divide Khandesh in the manner described in the question, and no modification of this proposal is contemplated. The correspondence cannot be laid on the Table, the the proposals being still under the consideration of the higher authorities. The final decision will be announced in due course.

FREE PASTURE GROUND.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit asked: (a) Is it true that certain survey-numbers near the village of Lalling in the Dhulia taluka were set apart as free pasture ground for cattle of that village? (b) Is it true that the grass in those survey-numbers has been sold by auction for some years past?

Government replied: Government have no information regarding clauses (a) and (b) of the question. The matter is within the authority of the Commissioner of the Division to deal with.

IMPROVING OF CATTLE.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit asked:—(a) Is it true that on the 25th May 1904 Mr. V. M. Griffiths, Assistant Engineer, Nasik, impounded cattle that were being taken by Gurski Mahadu valad Raghu Koli to the gairan near the village of Satpura near Nasik? (b) Is it true that they were so impounded, simply because they were being driven on the Trimbak road? (c) Is it true that the Trimbak Road is the only way for cattle to go from Nasik to the said gairan and that the said road has been always used for the purpose?

Answer was:—Government have no information regarding clauses (a), (b) and (c) of the question. The matter is within the authority of the Collector and Magistrate of the district to deal with.

LICENSES UNDER THE ARMS ACT.

In answer to the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit, Government replied:—It is true that a large number of licenses granted under the Arms Act to persons in the Sholapur district have not been renewed this year. The number of licenses granted in that district that have not been renewed was 208. The number of licenses was in the District Magistrate's opinion, greatly in excess of the needs of the district.

INCOME-TAX PROSECUTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit asked:—(a) Is it true that one of the appellants against the income-tax assessment in Sholapur was prosecuted in 1903 for making a false verification and that such prosecution lasted for nearly a year and that the accused was acquitted? (b) Is it true that since such prosecution was started the number of appeals against income-tax in Sholapur has fallen down considerably? Will Government be pleased to state the number of such appeals in 1902-1903, 1903-1904 and 1904-1905?

Government replied:—The answer to the first question in clause (a) is in the affirmative. Regarding the remaining questions in that clause Government have no information and do not propose to call for it. In the Sholapur district the number of appeals has been in 1902-03, 580; 1903-04, 245; 1904-05, returns are not yet received. The minimum limit of taxable income was raised from 1st April 1903.

EXTRA ASSESSMENT IN THANA.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit asked:—Is it true that when agricultural land in the Thana district is temporarily used during the non-agricultural season for storing materials on it, extra assessment is levied on it in addition to the ordinary assessment and that such extra assessment is levied not only on the portion so used but on the entire survey number?

Government replied:—The Governor-in-Council has directed that the principle should be maintained that land devoted to non-agricultural use should be liable to an altered demand. The area which is liable to the altered demand is the area which is devoted to the non-agricultural use, whether it be the whole or a portion of a survey-number. It has been ordered that the circumstances of each case should be considered and that the maximum demand should not be levied where a considerable area is needed at one season of the year for stacking materials.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENT IN BIJAPUR TALUKAS.

The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare asked:—(a) Is it a fact that Government have received reports from the Collector and Assistant Collector of Bijapur recommending an increase of assessment all round by 25 to 33 per cent. in Bagalkot and some other talukas of the Bijapur district during the present revision survey? (b) Is it not a fact that the repeated bad years through which the district has passed have made it unable to bear any larger assessment than heretofore?

Government replied:—(a) The term of the current settlement of the Bagalkot taluka does not expire until 1913-14 and consequently no recommendations regarding that taluka have been submitted to Government. For the taluka of Sindgi, Bijapur and Indi of which the term of the current settlement expires in the present year, and for the taluka of Bagawadi of which the term of the current settlement expires in 1905-06 recommendations have been prepared but have not yet been received by Government. (b) Government cannot at present discuss this point.

STEAM FERRIES FARE

The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji asked:—Is it a fact that the passenger-fare on the steam-ferries plying between Dharamtar and Ulwa during the monsoons is one and a half times the fare that is charged during the rest of the year?

Reply was:—It is a fact that the contractors are at liberty, under the conditions of their contract, to increase the fares by 50 percent. during the period from 1st June to 30th September in each year.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

ACTING CHAIRMAN'S ALLOWANCES.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta asked: 1. Are Government aware that the Board of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust has had recently to pay the salary and leave allowances of three Government officers as Chairman of the Board at one and the same time? 2. Will Government be pleased to say whether the said payments are under the orders of Government as provided by section 22 of the Improvement Act? 3. Do Government consider that such payments can be legally made under the Act? 4. If such payments are considered legal, will Government be pleased to say if they will be pleased to undertake legislation whereby the Act may be so amended that the Board should have to pay the leave allowances of only one Chairman beyond the salary of the acting incumbent?

Government replied that the first three questions in the affirmative. With regard to the fourth question Government answer was that it was under contemplation to amend the Act so that the Board might be liable to pay to Government when the Chairman was a Government officer contributions only for his pension and for his leave allowances as prescribed under the Civil Service Regulations.

ASSESSMENT OF WASTE LANDS.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh asked: (a) Will Government be pleased to say what area of Government land has been lying waste in the village of Borbhatha in the Broach Taluka, and what is the assessment on the same and what is the average rate of such assessment per acre? (b) Will they be pleased to say whether they have authorized the Collector of Broach to give out these lands at rates lower than the survey rates, and if so, at what rates? (c) Whether these waste lands have been classed as bhatha lands and whether they have been assessed at the rates of bhatha lands?

The reply given by Government was: (a) Government are not aware what area of Government land is at present unoccupied. In 1899-1900 when the revision settlement proposals were prepared the area was 1 acre. The rough assessment on this acre was Rs. 4. (b) The answer to the first portion of clause (b) is in the negative. The average assessment on the Government occupied assessed land has been reduced from Rs. 12-6-5 an acre to Rs. 9-14-9 an acre. (c) The whole of the Government assessed land, occupied and unoccupied is classed as bhatha and assessed at bhatha rates. At the Revision Survey there were 1480 acres not available for cultivation; these are unassessed.

RECOVERY OF GOVERNMENT DUES.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh asked:—Will Government be pleased to ascertain and say whether in the villages of Telva and Sarthan articles such as the following were attached from the houses of agriculturists for the recovery of Government dues and advertised for sale:—(1). Bullocks (2). Wheels of carts (3). Athor (cart sheets) 4. Juvar, 8 maunds (5.) Carpet worth annas 12 (6.) Cots worth Re. 1 each (7). Mattresses worth from annas 4 to Re. 1 (8). Scull cap worth annas 4 (9). Mortor and pestle worth annas 2 (10). Metal eating cup worth annas 3 (11) Stones of hand-grinding-mills worth Re. 1 (12.) Metal drinking pots worth annas 8 (13). Metal eating-dishes worth annas 8 (4.) Lamp stand worth annas 4?

Government replied:—The limits of exemption of moveable property from attachment and sale for the recovery of Government dues are laid down in section 150 Bombay Land-Revenue Code, and section 266, Civil Procedure Code. Government have also by executive order directed that, in recovering arrears, the rayats means of cultivating his holding should on no account be impaired. They have further instructed the Collectors that the struggling cultivator is to be carefully discriminated from the occupant who tries to elude the collection of assessment which he is perfectly well able to pay, and that arrears are to be exacted from the latter class by a strict application of the processes provided by the law. In the absence of any indication that the law and the instructions of Government have been infringed, Government do not propose to call for information. If any person is aggrieved by the action of the executive staff in executing process for recovery of revenue due, his remedy lies in an application to the superior officers in the district.

PROPOSED RAILWAY JUNCTION AT SHOLAPUR.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit asked:—Will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of making Sholapur the Junction of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and Southern Maratha Railway instead of Hotgi?

Government replied: The question of making Sholapur the Junction of the Great Indian Peninsula and Southern Maratha Railways instead of Hotgi has already been considered by Government, and will not be lost sight of when the proper time for taking action arrives.

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit asked:—Is Government aware that much inconvenience is caused to third class passengers travelling by night for want of accommodation of latrines?

Government replied:—The matter has already received the consideration of the Government of India, who in February 1902 invited the several railway administrations in India to take steps for the provisions of latrine accommodation as early as possible in all the intermediate and third class carriages running on mail and fast passengers trains, that is trains which are not timed to stop at every station and as opportunity arises in all other carriages of the same classes except those intended for use on the suburban trains running for a distance of less than fifty miles. The G. I. P. Railway, the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the Southern Maratha Railway, B. G. J. P. and Morvi Railway. Administrations have arranged to give effect to these orders.

PUBLICATION OF VERNACULAR SERIES.

The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare asked:—With reference to the Vernacular Readers being printed for Government by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., is it a fact that none of the Readers are ready for use although the contract was given to this firm of publishers so long ago as May 1904?

Government replied:—The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the Press communique issued on 23rd May last.

Mr. Khare:—On what date the manuscript of the First Vernacular Reader placed in their hands? Were they instructed to submit to the Text-Book Revision Committee a proof-copy of the First Reader duly printed and illustrated and await the approval of the committee before the printing of the first edition? If so, was such a copy submitted and approved in toto by the Committee? If not, what faults did the Committee find in the first printed book submitted by the successful tenderers?

Government replied:—The answer cannot be given without reference to the President of the Vernacular Text-Books Revision Committee who is now in the Northern Division.

Mr. Khare:—Did Messrs. Macmillan and Co., give a guarantee to place the Readers on the market within a specified time and have they done so? If not is the contract invalidated in consequence of their failure? What other penalty are they liable to for the failure?

Government replied:—No guarantee was given or asked for by Government as the nature of the work depending on the progress made by the Revision Committee precluded it.

Mr. Khare:—Was the Director of Public Instruction approached by Messrs. Blackie and Sons in a letter dated the 30th June 1903, i.e., about eleven months before the contract was given to another firm in this matter? If so, why was it that the Director of Public Instruction did not afterwards invite Messrs. Blackie and Sons and Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co. to tender? Was it a fact that Messrs. Blackie and Sons undertook the printing?

Government replied:—The Manager of Messrs. Blackie and Sons submitted to Government a copy of their application, dated the 25th March 1904, to the President of the Vernacular Text-book Revision Committee and it was considered by the Government. The letter of Messrs. Blackie and Sons, dated the 30th June 1903, was written in connection with the revision of the reading series.

Mr. Khare: What are the reasons for giving Messrs Macmillan and Co., a contract for ten years? Was this period of ten years originally fixed by the Government or was it a proposal of Messrs. Macmillan and Co.?

Government replied: Government fixed a term of ten years as a reasonable one under the circumstances.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

The official returns for the week ending last Thursday are to-day published and show that the whole of the Arabian Sea monsoon current has extended over Gujarat and parts of the Central Provinces and Central India. It has been losing force elsewhere with the result that the rainfall on the West Coast and over the Peninsular of India has been falling off. General rain has been induced over the Central parts of India by a series of cyclonic storms from the Bay of Bengal but the North-West dry area is still rainless.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 8TH OF JULY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been regulated by the further progress of the depression. They show a brisk to rapid rise in the Punjab and at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Raipur and Nagpur a brisk fall in Rajputana Central India and at Ahmedabad, Hoshangabad, Surat and Hyderabad (Deccan), and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is below normal over nearly the whole country.

Winds are cyclonic over nearly whole country lying to the north of Latitude 18°, while they are southwesterly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale in Lower Sind, Gujarat over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency and at Nagpur, Amraoti, Saugor and Indore.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature has been 5° to 13° in defect of normal in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Allahabad, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, and 5° to 8° in excess at Negapatam, Madras, Cuddapah, Masulipatam, Deesa and Sirsa; minimum 5° to 9° in excess at Ajmer and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over a large area.

Rain.—Thirty-three stations report rain, the heaviest falls recorded being 7·19 inches at Hoshangabad, 5·79 inches at Indore, and 5·35 inches a Khandwa.

Weather.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has moved westwards and its centre lies a few miles to the north-west of Hoshangabad. Heavy rain continues to fall in the central area of the storm and it is probable that the river Narbudda will rise. The storm shows a tendency to move westwards. Rain is likely along the West Coast, Berar, Central India, Gujarat, and in local showers over the Deccan and the United Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards,	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri ...	3	3	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	3	2	9
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	1	1	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	2
Water Division ...	10	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	0	5
Total ...	7	6	62
Same date last year ...		6	75

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
2	2

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards,	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade; ...	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri ...	3	3	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	3	3	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada ...	1	1	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	1	1	6
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	5
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	0	6
Total ...	8	8	76
Total plague deaths to date ...	202,154	246,382	
Same date last year ...	3	2	64

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
1	1

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

RACING AS A NATIONAL SPORT.

(Concluded from page 4.)

It is the people who can not afford to bet, or who bet more than their means admit, who do suffer harm from it; and inasmuch as a persistent and regular better is almost certain to lose a great deal in the long run, whatever strokes of luck he may occasionally meet with, it is obviously wiser not to acquire the habit. If, and it would seem to be the case, some persons are so constituted that they cannot either take part in any game themselves, or witness the contest of others, whether men or animals, without the additional zest of a wager depending upon the result, let them indulge this idiosyncrasy, but with moderation. To do otherwise is to defeat one's own object in attending races, which certainly is, or should be recreation and enjoyment. If a man has more on a race than he can afford to lose with equanimity, he is turning a season of enjoyment and relief from toil into a period of mental stress and anxiety, for which he must inevitably be the worse, and not the better. Not only his fortune but his health must suffer if under such circumstances he loses, while the excitement attendant upon winning considerable sums of money may be equally prejudicial, since success invariably stimulates the gambling spirit to fresh and larger ventures, with the almost certain result of a final and perhaps irrecoverable catastrophe. There have, it is true, been men capable of losing thousands without, to use a sporting metaphor, 'turning a hair,' but this is far beyond the capacity of the average backer, so unless a man is content to bet as it were in half-crowns or sovereigns, whichever he can afford to lose, it is advisable he should abstain altogether. There is quite enough in the average man's life to depress the spirits, without the discomfiting reflection that he is impairing his chances in it by addiction to an entirely superfluous and foolish habit. The modern practice of betting on the tape without even going to a race-meeting is one which cannot be too strongly deprecated: it is gambling pure and simple, and of the worst kind.

Also let us beware of the professional tipster with his pernicious jargon of dead snip, paddock wires, and all the rest of it. If he knew what he pretends to know would not he be using his information himself instead of retailing it for the public benefit? But you, he would say, have the money to invest; I have not. He would have lots of money by this time had his pretensions to superior information been genuine. The most objectionable mode of all is a custom, which we are assured now exists, of touting book-makers calling round, like sewing-machine agents, at the cottages of working-men; and if the man is out, as he generally is, soliciting the wife to make bets with them. But though the demerits of Racing are sufficiently apparent, those 'unco guid" people who would put it down to abolish had betting, would deprive us of an ancient and—(we almost written 'honourable'—would that the word might stand!) delightful pastime, without succeeding in their purpose. If people wish to bet they will bet, and the 'bookies' would only transfer the scene of their operations, and throng other resorts to which their natural prey would betake themselves; for where the flies are most plentiful, thither will the spiders most surely spin their webs.

A JUSTIFICATION OF THE SPORTS.

Racing as a National sport should be, so far as it can be made so, a pursuit of pure pleasure, so the more we can retain the original element of sport, and curtail the adventitious and spurious excitement of speculation, the better for the Common Weal. The most profitable forms of National sport are doubtless those in which the people can themselves take part, since nothing conduces to physical health and wellbeing like vigorous and regular exercise in the open air. But in crowded communities it is obvious that the few must perform, while the many look on; and of such pastimes, Racing is, perhaps, taking it all round, and discounting certain objectionable points, the finest we have. Certainly it is infinitely preferable to the Spanish Bull-ring, and other similar if cruder spectacles formerly in vogue in our own country. The most enjoyable race-meetings are, we think, the open ones, such as those held on Newmarket and Ascot Heaths; the Downs of Goodwood and Epsom; the Town Moor and Knavesmire at Doncaster and York respectively; and such delightful little country gatherings, far from the great centres of population, as meet on the old Lansdown Course at Bath, or the still more ancient one near Salisbury (whither, by the way, the Bibury Club meetings have recently been removed from historic Stock-bridge). There is no gate-money, every one is free to come and to move about where he likes; and welcome too, so long as he conducts himself in decent and orderly fashion; the which all sportsmen do, from his Grace the Duke to the humblest coster-monger or country hawker. We would like indeed to record the fact that, while we have enjoyed the privilege of association with sportsmen of all grades, from noble lords and members of the Jockey Club downwards, one of the pleasantest and best we ever chummed in with on a race-course was a coster-monger on Epsom Downs, who not only conducted himself in an urbane and friendly manner, but actually gave us the tip of no fewer than three winners of the day's events, including that of the great race itself in a year when there was a raging favourite (which ran a good fourth); so that had we been betting we might have profited from our casual acquaintance. We think we did as it was: at least it always gladdens the heart of one who has loved the brave sport from his youth up to meet with a genuine sportsman, who is almost certain to be a good sort. We were relieved by the way, when our friend told us that he only betted in shillings and half-crowns, which he could afford to lose but would rather win, and were glad that he had a good day.

That Racing should give pleasure to the largest possible number it needs to be more widely diffused even than it is about the country. The tendency is the other way. Gate money meetings are multiplied in the vicinity of the large centres of population; while old-fashioned country meetings have been allowed, one after another, to die out. Very pleasant were those old-fashioned meetings on our open downs and breezy heaths where horses with only local reputations competed; where the neighbouring gentlemen acted as Stewards, and contributed the added money; and where the servants of the Hunt kept the course in their scarlet coats. Pleasant and picturesque, but, alack, they have gone the way of many picturesque and pleasant things.

[THE END.]

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. CUFFE A. D. C, COMMANDING B. L. H,

Bombay, July 10 1905.

There will be practice Tent Pegging on the Back Bay Sands to-morrow, Tuesday the 11th instant from 7 a.m,

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Major.
Commanding B. L. H,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay July 10, 1905.

1 The Miniature Rifle Range at Head-Quarters is available for practice daily, except Sundays until further orders. Hours for practice will be as follows—From 1-30 to 3 p m and 7-30 to 9 p m.

2 Extract from India Army Orders No 328 dated 22nd May, 1905 is published for information:—

The Government of India have approved of the adoption of a new pattern of khaki drill frock for British troops in which a rolled collar has been adopted and a pleat down the back.

In accordance with the above members are requested to return their khaki coats to Head-Quarters as soon as possible for alterations.

Members are also requested to place their names on the inside of their coats.

By Order,
A. R. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of more Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

'I am but mad north-north-west' says Hamlet, and we are all influenced more or less by wind and weather. When the hot north wind blows on the Pampas of South America, suicides are said to be as numerous as during a London fog in November. And attempts have recently been made to bring statistics to bear on the connection between weather and the course of human life. Dr. Dexter, of New York, has compared the records of the United States weather bureau with school, police, medical, and other human statistics, with the result that many interesting cases of mental and physiological effect of the weather on men have been brought out.

It is found, for example, that the number of cases of assault show a marked dependence on the temperature. When the thermometer is low, there is a marked deficiency in assaults. As the temperature rises the work of the police as regards these cases increases. Above 65 degrees the 'assault curves' rise with increased rapidity. Between 80 degrees and 85 degrees there is a maximum of cases of assault. But between 85 degrees and 90 degrees there is a sudden drop in the assault curve, and it is interesting to note that the curve for women shows the effect more markedly than that for men.

The explanation given is that at the higher and lower temperatures the requisite energy is wanting. Human activity is also shown to be affected by the height of the barometer. A marked increase in all spheres of activity for which data have been collected follows a low barometer, and a reverse effect accompanies a rise. It is suggested that radio-active emanations from the earth, which are greatest with a low barometer, may be responsible for this. Dr. Gordon Hogg, West Middlesex coroner, suggests that the electrical condition of the atmosphere may possibly be the cause of a recent epidemic in suicides. And this would connect the occurrence of suicides with the prevalence of sunspots. There is obviously here wide field for investigation.

The vegetation of North Polar regions is remarkable for its rapid growth, its fertility and the brilliant colours of its flowers. In summer the narrow strip of Western Greenland, which is free from snow, bursts into a bright carpet of gaily coloured blossoms. Even the Nunataks, those isolated masses of the higher peaks which project above the snow, may have their flowers. On some such isolated peaks, perhaps 5,000 feet above the sea, may be seen the Iceland Poppy, Saxifrages, Potentillas and other flowers. How is it that the short summer with its frequent fogs should permit such a wonderful growth

Professor Lemstrom, of Helsingfors, attempts to answer this question. A long series of experiments carried out by this professor and many others show that electricity is a powerful stimulant and promoter of plant life. North Polar regions are the home of the Aurora Borealis, and this phenomenon is caused by the discharge of electricity through the air. Hence, Professor Lemstrom suggests that the remarkable growth of Arctic plants is due to the frequent electric discharges which produce the Aurora. And in Finland he has been able to establish a close connection between frequency of the Aurora and fruitfulness. The sharp points of plants, as the beards of flowering grasses, are compared to lightning rods, and thought to serve the purpose of collecting atmospheric electricity. Electricians, it is well-known, take advantage of the collecting power of sharp points in making their electrical machines.

Many experiments on the effects of electricity have been carried out by Professor Lemstrom, as well as by Grandeau, Leclerc, Lagrange, and Paulins. Some of their results may be here summarised. In a field of barley it was found that the part treated electrically produced a crop 37 per cent better than the part not so treated. Potatoes, carrots, and celery showed an improvement of 30 to 70 per cent. Cabbages, peas and turnips, however, were found to be better without electricity. But later experiments showed that electrically-treated peas, when copiously supplied with water, were 75 per cent better than the unelectrified.

Another method of showing the advantage of electricity to growing plants consisted in keeping off the atmospheric electricity from certain parts of a field, and comparing the crops of the different parts. This was done by covering some of the plants with wire netting which would absorb the electricity and carry it away into the ground. The uncovered plants were found to be 50 to 60 per cent. better than those covered by the wire. In another experiment galvanised iron rods were placed among the growing plants so as to collect the atmospheric electricity. A great increase in the crop was noted. As a general result it was found that the richer the ground the greater the advantage obtained by electrifying plants. These results are not surprising when it is remembered that the growth of plants involves chemical changes, and that electricity is a promoter of chemical activity.

On the seashore in many places the yellow horned-poppy is now in flower. That curious grey green of its foliage to which botanists have applied the term glaucous, is connected with an interesting problem of plant life. The work of the green colouring matter, or chlorophyll, of the plant is to utilise certain of the rays of light in doing the requisite chemical work. But a plant can easily have too much, as well as too little light, and the horned-poppy grows on the glaring white cliffs, or on the shadowless shingle in the full glow of the sun. The putting on of this grey shade over the vivid green is its way of pulling down the blinds, or putting up a sunshade. These greyish leaves reflect more light, and absorb less, than would a bright green foliage. So the poppy, although growing in so exposed a situation, does not get too much sunlight.

The uniform grey tint of the foliage of the sunny Mediterranean is a similar provision of nature for avoiding too much light. In the sea away from the shore the sea weeds are mostly red, and this is a provision for combining the plants to make the most of the light which reaches them through the water. A plant can only utilise directly the rays near the red end of the spectrum, but the red colouring matter of the seaweeds acts after the manner of a fluorescent screen, that is to say, it lowers the rate of vibration of the blue and violet rays, converting them into red light, which can be used by the plant.

The sweet potato, the tubers of "Convolvulus patata" was the forerunner of the potato and the original owner of the name, Shakespeare's "Let the sky rain potatoes," refers to the sweet potato. And the myth of the potato rain here alluded to probably arose from the finding on the ground of quantities of the tiny potato-like tubers of the Little Celandine. These are produced in the axils of the leaves and when the wither's often lie thickly on the ground. A new sweet potato is being now tried at Bordeaux. It is a native of Dahomey, and promises to be a valuable addition to the garden. The leaves may be eaten like spinach, while the tubers are said to be of fine flavour, and to contain more sugar than beet.

Chinese palæontology is a not uninteresting subject. The Chinese have for long been interested in fossils in a pratical if not in a very scientific way. Thus, slabs of limestone with fossil trilobites are a common article of commerce. They are known as "petrified swallows" and the tail-piece or pygidium of one of these trilobites bears a striking resemblance to a swallow with widely outspread wings. The celebrated pagoda stones used to make ornamental panels and screens, are slabs of stone with sections of the fossil shell orthoceras and these latter, along with rhynconella and other fossil shells, are to be found in the Chinese pharmacopeia. Pounded up and swallowed they are the orthodox remedy for various diseases.

It now appears that Mr. Burke's discovery, at Cambridge of the production of what appear to be living objects by the action of radium or its emanations on sterilised beef-gel tin, was the accident, but an impressive example of the remote but certain fruition of a well-founded idea. Exactly thirty years ago, Professor E. Pfluger, of Bonn, put forward a remarkable speculation as to the origin of vital activity. The two most characteristic elements of living matter are carbon and nitrogen. In union these element form the "compound radicle" Cyanogen (C N) which is a body possessed of a great store of internal or potential energy. Now, Pfluger was led to consider the characters of proteid, the substance or group of substances with which life is essentially connected. White of egg is an example of proteid: but it is stable unchanging dead proteid. What, then, constitutes the differences between this and the dynamic, mobile, proteid of living matter? The difference is in the fact that living proteid is constantly undergoing an internal oxidation, and this is totally distinct from the oxidation, or burning, or combustion of dead proteid such as white of egg. Now, Pfluger thought that it might be the presence of cyanogen in living matter that imparts to it the energy in virtue of which it undergoes intramolecular oxidation. The cyanogen, he said, "introduces into the living matter energetic internal motion." Now, cyanogen is formed at an incandescent heat, and might thus be present on the earth when it was wholly or partially in a heated or fiery state. This is, or was, the only theory that attempted to reconcile the existence of living matter with the fact of the earth's high temperature in the past.

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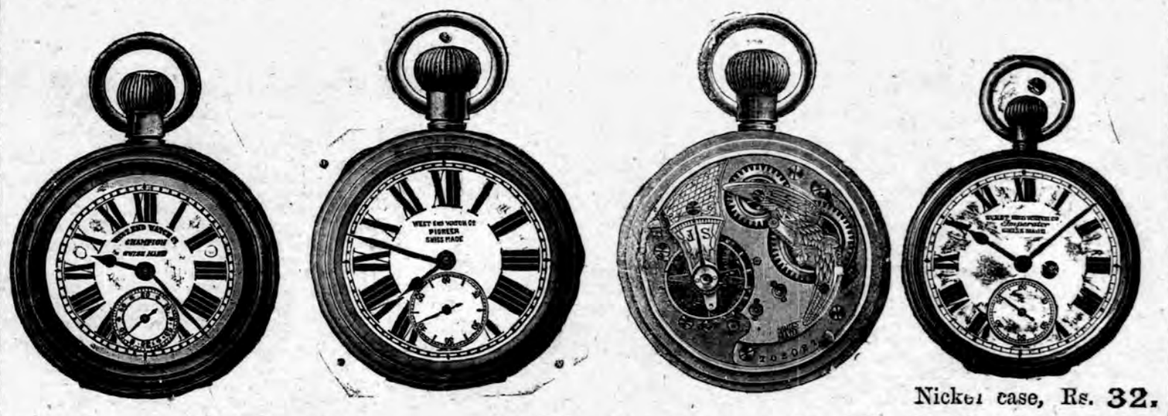

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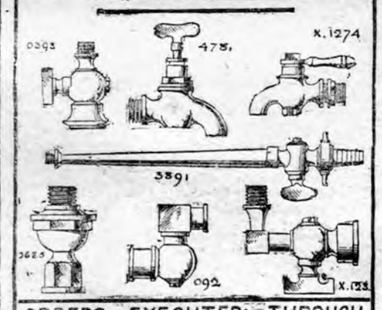

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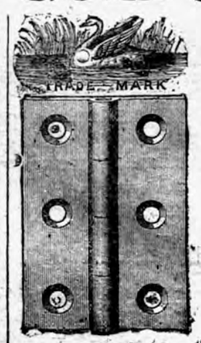

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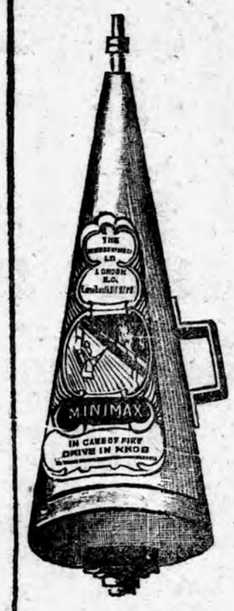

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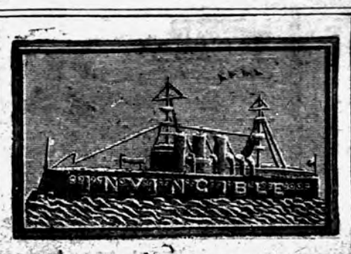

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